





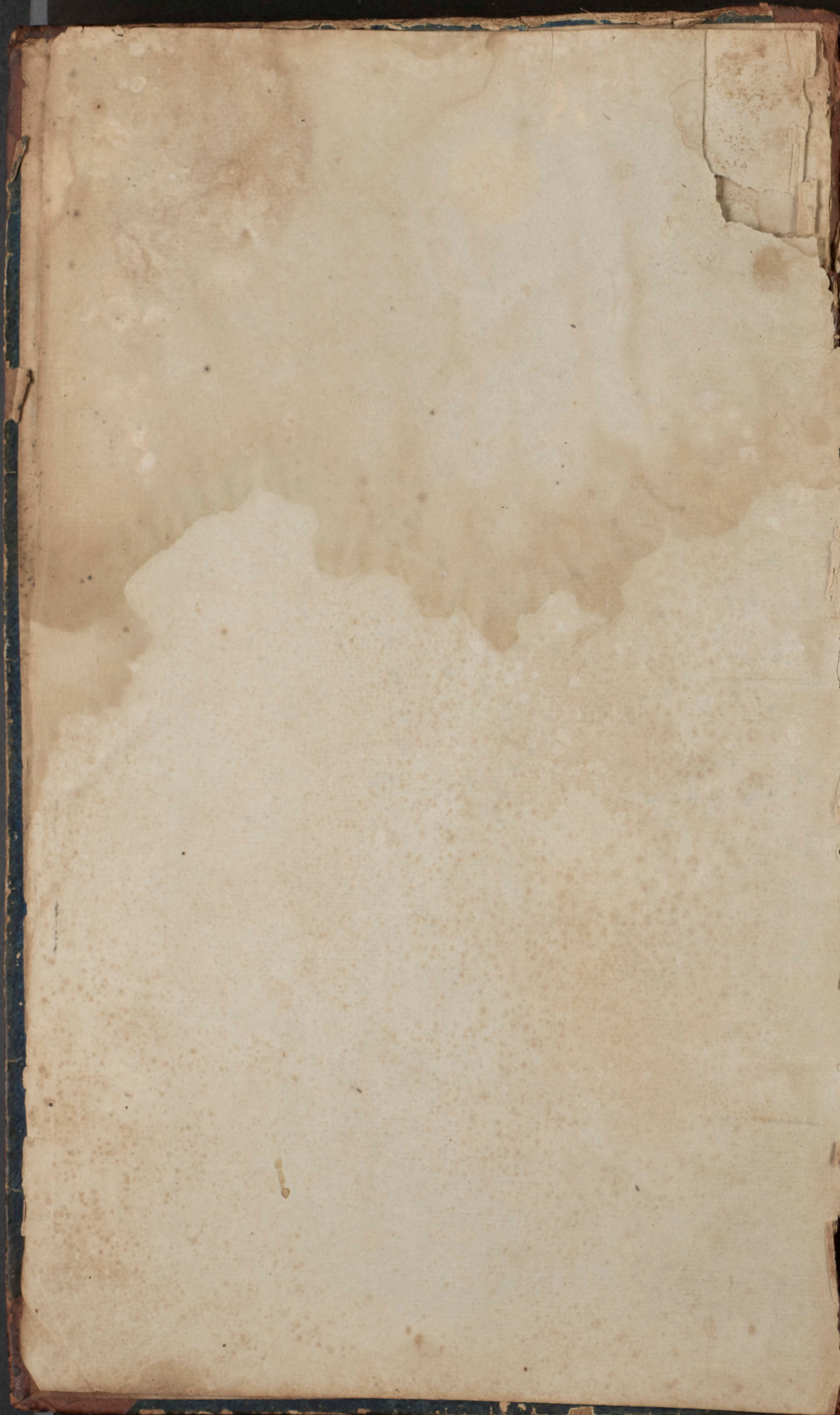
750





Source auction 1968 auction  
UMDSS + 1090 con.  
to Fowler



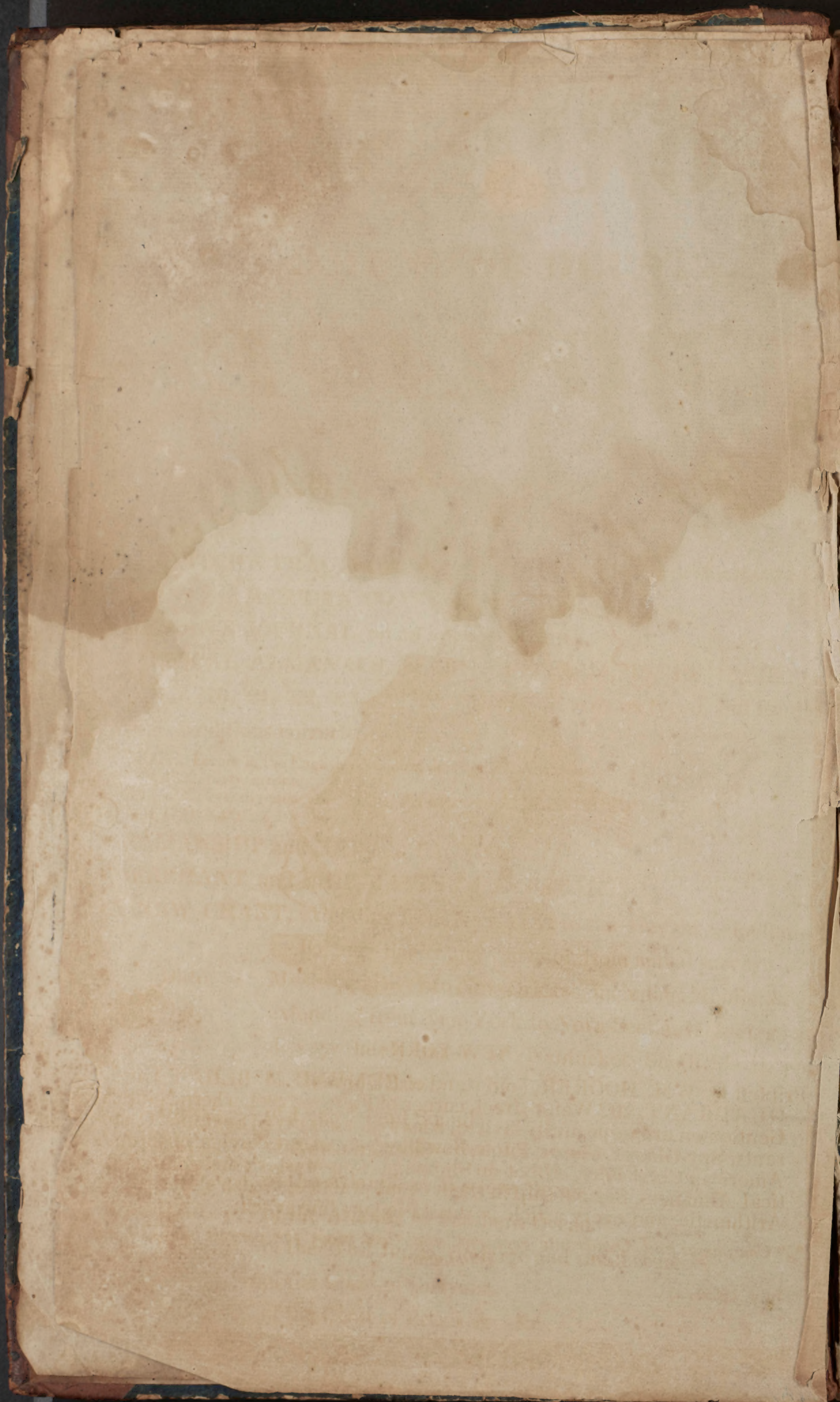




(3)

11







# JOURNAL

OF A

# VOYAGE

*From*

*towards*



NEW-YORK:

Printed by WM. HOOKER, (old stand of EDMUND M. BLUNT,) at the QUADRANT, 202 Water-street, corner of Fulton-street, where Nautical Gentlemen are respectfully invited, who wish a supply of Sextants, Quadrants, Spy-Glasses, Charts, Pilots, Bowditch's Practical Navigator, Blunt's American Coast Pilot, Abbot on Shipping, Ship-Master's Assistant, Nautical Almanacs, Seamanship in theory and practice, Walsh's Mercantile Arithmetic, and every article in the stationary line at sea.

*\*\* Compasses and Quadrants repaired, and Cash given for correct second-hand Quadrants.*

July, 1822.



# *Books & Charts*

PUBLISHED BY

**EDMUND M. BLUNT,**

CORNER OF FULTON AND WATER STREETS, NEW-YORK

JULY, 1822.

BOWDITCH'S PRACTICAL NAVIGATOR, fifth edition, stereotyped  
BLUNT'S AMERICAN COAST PILOT, tenth edition,  
SEAMAN'S JOURNAL, on an improved plan.

NAUTICAL ALMANACS, for 1811, '12, '13, '14, '15, '16, '17, '18, '19,  
'20, '21, '22, '23, and '24. Explanation stereotyped, and English  
editions corrected.

NOTE. Errors in the English editions of the Nautical Almanacs.

In {	1822, Sixty errors.	}	All corrected in BLUNT'S EDITIONS only.
	1823, Seventy-nine do.		
	1824, Sixty do.		

SEAMANSHIP and NAVAL TACTICS.

MERCHANT and SHIP-MASTER'S ASSISTANT.

A NEW CHART, extending from New-York to the Havanna, including  
Bahama Banks and Channel, from actual survey.

Ditto, Mississippi River to New-Orleans, including Mobile, &c.

Ditto, extending from New-York to Nova-Scotia, including sur-  
veys lately made of Nantucket South Shoal, and  
George's Bank.

Ditto, of Long-Island Sound.

Ditto, of Newfoundland.

Ditto, of the Atlantic or Western Ocean.

Ditto, of the Atlantic or Southern Ocean.

Ditto, of the West Indies, on large and small scales.

Ditto, of the Coast of Guayana.

Ditto, of the Coast of Brazil, &c. &c.



**Standard Works,**  
**PUBLISHED BY E. M. BLUNT,**  
**FOR WM. HOOKER,**  
**202 WATER,**  
**CORNER OF FULTON-STREET, NEW-YORK,**  
**[OLD ESTABLISHED STAND.]**

**BOOKS:**

BOWDITCH'S PRACTICAL NAVIGATOR, 5th edition, stereotyped.

BLUNT'S AMERICAN COAST PILOT, 10th edition.

THE MERCHANT'S and SHIP-MASTER'S ASSISTANT, in which every commercial regulation is fully elucidated.

NAUTICAL ALMANACS, from the year 1811 to 1824, inclusive—to be continued annually. Explanation stereotyped, and English copy corrected.

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SEAMANSHIP and NAVAL TACTICS.

**CHARTS:**

A NEW CHART, extending from New-York to Havanna, including Bahama Banks and Channels, improved by actual Surveys and Plans of Harbours, surveyed by order of the United States Navy Department, 1820; and farther improved by a Survey from Sandy Hook to Cape May, in 1822.

\_\_\_\_\_ of the Mississippi River, extending to New-Orleans, including Mobile, &c. with Sailing Directions, and Plan of Mobile, on a large scale, from actual Survey.

\_\_\_\_\_ of Bahama Bank, from actual Survey, made in Sloop Orbit, in 1820, with Sailing Directions.

\_\_\_\_\_ from New-York to Nova Scotia, extending from latitude 38° N. to latitude 47° N. longitude 68° W. to longitude 74° W. including the whole of St. George's Bank, improved to August 1821, by government and other surveys, by which the latitude of the South Shoal of Nantucket was found 22' wrong, and is here, for the first time, published correct.

\_\_\_\_\_ of the Atlantic or Western Ocean, improved to 1820, with an Analysis of the authorities upon which the dangers have been inserted on the Chart. The Tracks extend to the Equator, and are continued on the Chart of the South Atlantic Ocean. This is the only general Chart extant which has the latitude of the South Shoal of Nantucket, within 22 miles correct.

\_\_\_\_\_ of the South Atlantic Ocean, containing more authentic information than any extant, part of which describes dangers lately discovered, with original Plans of Harbours and Views.

\_\_\_\_\_ of the North Coast of Brazil, showing the entrances and courses of the Rivers Para and Amazon.

\_\_\_\_\_ of the West-Indies, on four sheets, which may be had separate.

\_\_\_\_\_ of the Coast of Guayana.

\_\_\_\_\_ of the Coast of Brazil.

\_\_\_\_\_ of the Island of Bermuda, with Sailing Directions on the Chart.

\_\_\_\_\_ of Long-Island Sound, improved to 1821.

\_\_\_\_\_ of the Coast of Labrador.

\_\_\_\_\_ of Newfoundland.

PLAN of New-London Harbour, surveyed by CHARLES MORRIS, Esq. of the United States Navy, by order of Commodore RODGERS, and to him respectfully dedicated.

**FOR SALE—AS ABOVE,**

Repeating Circles; Brass-Sextants, with Telescopes complete, in mahogany cases; Brass Sextants for the pocket; Ebony Sextants; Quadrants of superior make, with Telescopes; ditto, without; Artificial Horizons; Steering, Storm, Amplitude, Azimuth, Pocket and Hanging Compasses; Day Telescopes, for sea or land; Night and Day Telescopes; Night Telescopes, either to invert the object or show it erect; cases of Instruments for Navigation and Drawing in general; Scales and Dividers; Common and Sliding Gunter's Scales; Mast-Makers', Ship Carpenters', and Cordage Rules; Marine and Common Thermometers; Log and Time Glasses; Bar and Compound Magnets; Jack and Penknives of various kinds; Writing and Letter Paper; Ink, and Ink Powder; *Lead and Slate Pencils*; Log and Account Books; Seamen's Journals;—with every article in the Stationary useful at sea.

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Cash given for correct second-hand Instruments.

July, 1822.



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HAS FOR SALE,

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Cash given for correct second-hand Instruments.

July, 1822.



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Ship *Minerva* from *New Bedford* towards *the Coast of Africa*

H.	K.	F.	Courses	Winds	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the <i>November</i> Day of <i>9</i> <i>1824</i>
1	7		S by W	East		<p> <i>All of these 24 hours Breeze</i>  <i>Brezes and flying clouds.</i>  <i>at 6 AM Set fore top Mast</i>  <i>Studding Sail, at 7 Set main</i>  <i>top Gallant Studding Sail,</i>  <i>at 10 m took in main top &amp;</i>  <i>Sail and main Royal,</i>    <i>So Ends these 24 hours</i> </p>
2	7		S by W	"		
3	7		S by W	"		
4	7		S by W	"		
5	8		S by W	"		
6	8		"	"		
7	8		"	"		
8	8		"	"		
9	1		"	"		
10	1		"	"		
11	9		"	"		
12	9		"	"		
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11	8		"	"		
12	8		"	"		

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in	Bearing and Distance
<i>N 38 E</i>	<i>193</i>	<i>188</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>31 17</i>	<i>31 17</i>		<i>43</i>	<i>28 46</i>	

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the <i>10</i> Day of <i>November</i> <i>1824</i>
1	7		S by W	East	$\frac{1}{2}$	<p> <i>Those 24 hours commences with</i>  <i>Strong Brezes and flying clouds</i>  <i>at 8 PM Squally took in the</i>  <i>fore and main top Gallant</i>  <i>Sails, at 10 PM Double reefed</i>  <i>the top Sails and furled the</i>  <i>rib and reefed the Triesail,</i>  <i>at 11 AM Shook out all</i>  <i>the reefs at Set the Ship</i>    <i>So Ends</i> </p>
2	7		"	"	$\frac{1}{2}$	
3	7		"	"	$\frac{1}{2}$	
4	7		"	"	$\frac{1}{2}$	
5	7		"	"	$\frac{1}{2}$	
6	7		S by W	"	$\frac{1}{2}$	
7	7		"	"	$\frac{1}{2}$	
8	7		"	"	$\frac{1}{2}$	
9	6		"	"	$\frac{1}{2}$	
10	6		"	"	$\frac{1}{2}$	
11	6		"	"	$\frac{1}{2}$	
12	6		"	"	$\frac{1}{2}$	
1	6		"	"	$\frac{1}{2}$	
2	6		"	"	$\frac{1}{2}$	
3	6		"	"	$\frac{1}{2}$	
4	6		"	"	$\frac{1}{2}$	
5	6		"	"	$\frac{1}{2}$	
6	6		"	"	$\frac{1}{2}$	
7	6		"	"	$\frac{1}{2}$	
8	6		"	"	$\frac{1}{2}$	
9	6		"	"	$\frac{1}{2}$	
10	6		"	"	$\frac{1}{2}$	
11	6		"	"	$\frac{1}{2}$	
12	6		"	"	$\frac{1}{2}$	

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in.	Bearing and Distance.
<i>N 49 E</i>	<i>138</i>	<i>136</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>28 16</i>	<i>28 16</i>		<i>26</i>	<i>28 20</i>	



Ship *Minerva* from *New Bedford* towards *the coast of Africa*

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	11	Day of	November
1	6	1	South	ES E	1/2	Those 24 hours commences			
2	6	1	"	"	1/2	with fresh Breezes and Squally			
3	6	1	"	"	1/2	at 1 p m Double reefed the top			
4	7		"	"	1/2	Sails, middle part mended			
5	6		S by W	"	1/2	at 8 p m took out the reef			
6	7		"	"	1/2	at 10 m main top Gallant Sails			
7	6		S by W	"	1/2	at 8 A m sent up fore top			
8	6		"	"	1/2	Gallant yard			
9	7		S by E	East	1/2				
10	7		"	"	1/2				
11	7		3 miles S by W	"	1/2				
12	7				1/2				

*to the end*  
Variation 2 points Westerly

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in.	Bearing and Distance.
S 17 E	168	160	49	26° 22'	26° 18'		56	27° 30'	

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	12	Day of	November
1	7		S by E			Those 24 hours commences with			
2	6		"			Brisk Breezes and pleasant			
3	6		"			middle part Squally at 3			
4	7		"			A m took in fore and main			
5	7		"			top Gallant Sails, latter			
6	6		S by E			part pleasant			
7	6		South						
8	5								
9	5		S by E						
10	6								
11	6								
12	6								

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in.	Bearing and Distance.
	154	140	63		20° 39'		70	26° 20'	



Ship *Minerva* from *New Bedford* towards *the Coast of Africa*

H.	K.	F.	Courses	Winds	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the 13 Day of November
1						
2	5	1	S by E	ESE		First part of these 24 hours fine Breezes and pleasant at 2 p m Set the fore top and mast Studding Sail, at 4 p m Set main top gallant Studding Sail middle part Light squalls with showers of rain. Latter part Light Breezes and fine weather at 10 A m unbent the fore top Sail and bent a new one So Ends these 24 hours
3	5	1	"	"		
4						
5	5		"	ESE		
6						
7	4		"	"		
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Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff Long	Long. in	Bearing and Distance
S 20 E	92	83	39		21° 56		43	25° 37	

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the 14 Day of November 1824
1						
2	3		S by E	ESE		All of these 24 hours Light Breeze and pleasant, at 1 p m Tied Ship at 2 p m unbent the main top Sail and bent a new one. people employed in Brigs duty
3	3	1	"	"		
4						
5	3	1	"	"		
6						
7	3		"	"		
8						
9	4		SE	WSW		
10						
11	4		"	"		
12						
1	4		"	"		
2						
3	4		"	"		
4						
5	5		S by E	"		
6						
7	2	1	S by E	"		
8						
9	3		"	"		
10						
11	3		SE	SSW		
12						

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff Long.	Long. in.	Bearing and Distance.
S 33 E	76	62	40	20° 54	20° 54		42	24 55	

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Ship *Minerva* from *New Bedford* towards *the Coast of Africa*

H.	K.	F.	Courses	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	15	Day of	November	1824
1	2		ESE	South		All of these 24 hours light Breezes and pleasant. at 3 p m Saw a Brig of the weather Bow standing to the westward.				
2	2		"	"						
3	2		"	"						
4	2		"	"						
5	2		"	"						
6	2		"	"						
7	1		Calm							
8	1		"							
9	1		"							
10	1		"							
11	3	1	S by W	SEW		All hands employed in Brigs duty.  So Ends these 24 hours				
12	3	1	"	"						
1	3	1	"	"						
2	3	1	"	"						
3	3	1	"	"						
4	3	1	"	"						
5	2		"	"						
6	2		"	"						
7	2	1	"	"						
8	2	1	"	"						
9	4		"	"						
10	4		"	"						
11	4		"	"						
12	4		"	"						

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in	Bearing and Distances
S 22 E	58	46	18	20° 08	20° 02		" 20	24° 35	

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the 16 Day of November 1824
1	4		S by W	SE		All of these 24 hours fine Breezes and pleasant. at 1 p m the Ship, at 4 p m Saw a Large School of Black fish off the Lea Beam at 9 p m Saw a fin back whale
2	4		"	"		
3	4		"	"		
4	4		"	"		
5	4		"	"		
6	4		"	"		
7	4		"	"		
8	4		"	"		
9	4		"	"		
10	4		"	"		
11	5		"	"		So Ends these 24 hours
12	5		"	"		
1	5		"	"		
2	5		"	"		
3	5		"	"		
4	5		"	"		
5	6		"	"		
6	6		"	"		
7	6		"	"		
8	6		"	"		
9	6		"	"		
10	6		"	"		
11	6		"	"		
12	6		"	"		

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in	Bearing and Distance.
S 9 E	116	114	17	18° 08	18° 11		18	24° 17	



Ship *Minerva* from *New Bedford* towards the *Coast of Africa*

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	17	Day of	November
1			<i>S by N</i>	<i>N E by E</i>		<p>All of those 24 hours fine  Brezes and pleasant, at 10 p m  had one man aloft &amp; looking out  for wreck reef. at 10 A m saw  the reef bearing S E per  Compass distance 12 miles</p> <p style="text-align: center;">So Ends those 24 hours</p>			
2	6								
3									
4	7								
5									
6	7								
7			<i>South</i>						
8	7								
9		1							
10	6	1							
11	5	1							
12	5	1							
1									
2	5	1							
3									
4	5								
5									
6	5								
7									
8	5								
9									
10	6								
11									
12	6								

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff Long.	Long. in	Bearing and Distance.
					15° 49'			23° 15'	

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	18	Day of	November
1						<p>All of those 24 hours fine  Brezes and pleasant weather  at 4 p m wreck reef bore North  Distance 10 miles, from which  I take my departure it being  in the Latitude of 15° 50' North  and the Longitude of 23° 15' West,  at 6 p m took in the Studding  Sails, at 5 A m set the fore top  mast Studding Sails  So Ends those 24 hours</p>			
2									
3									
4									
5	4		<i>S E by S E &amp; E</i>						
6	4								
7	5		<i>S E</i>						
8									
9	6		<i>S E by S</i>						
10	6								
11	6		<i>S E by S</i>						
12	6								
1									
2	6								
3									
4	6								
5									
6	5								
7									
8	5								
9									
10	7								
11									
12	7		<i>S E by S</i>						

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff Long.	Long. in	Bearing and Distance.
152 E	131	90	103	14° 21'	14° 20'		1° 43'	21° 32'	



Ship from towards (21)

H.	K.	F.	Courses	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the 19 Day of November
1	6		SE by S	ESE		All of those 24 hours fine Breezes and pleasant weather at 7 AM saw a school of black fish
2	6		"	"		
3	7		"	"		
4	7		"	"		
5	6	1	"	"		
6	7		"	"		
7	7		"	"		
8	7		"	"		
9	7		"	"		
10	7		"	"		
11	6	1	"	"		So Ends those 24 hours
12	6	1	"	"		
1	6	1	"	"		
2	6	1	"	"		
3	7		"	"		
4	7		"	"		
5	7		"	"		
6	7		"	"		
7	7		"	"		
8	7		"	"		
9	6		SSE	"		All hands employed in mending main top sail.
10	6		SSE	"		
11	6	1	SE by S	"		
12	6	1	SE by S	"		

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in	Bearing and Distance
S 53 E	157	95	125	12° 45'	12° 35'		2° 05'	19° 27'	

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the 20 Day of November
1	6		SE by S	ESE		All of those 24 hours fine Breezes pleasant weather with it some Smokey, but there is nothing to be seen but Black fish and porpoises which makes it seem very Lonesom, but I am in hopes with the blessing of Providence to see some whale Soone,
2	6		"	"		
3	6		"	"		
4	6		"	"		
5	5		SSE	"		
6	5		"	"		
7	4		"	"		
8	4		"	"		
9	3		"	"		
10	3		"	"		
11	2		"	"		
12	2		"	"		
1	3		"	"		
2	3		"	"		
3	3		"	"		
4	3		"	"		
5	4		"	"		
6	4		"	"		
7	5		"	"		
8	5		"	"		
9	5		"	"		
10	5		"	"		
11	3		SSE	"		
12	3		SSE	"		

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in	Bearing and Distance
S 40 E	98	74	62	11° 21'	11° 07'		62	18° 25'	



Ship *Minerva* from *New Bedford* towards the *Coast of Africa*

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	Day of
1	2		SSE	SEB		<p>All of those 24 hours Light Breezes and fine weather with            Sibs some Smokey, at 4 PM            Saw 11 Schools of Grampuses            and a plenty of porpoises and            that is all that we can see            but that is more than we            Deserve.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">So Ends those 24 hours            All well.</p>	21
2	2		"	"			
3	2		"	"			
4	2	1	SEB	"			
5	2	1	"	"			
6	2	1	SSE	"			
7	2	1	"	"			
8	2	1	"	"			
9	2	1	"	"			
10	2	1	"	"			
11	2	1	"	"			
12	2	1	"	"			
1	2	1	"	"			
2	2	1	"	"			
3	2		"	"			
4	2		"	"			
5	2		"	"			
6	2		"	"			
7	2		"	"			
8	2		"	"			
9	2		"	"			
10	2		"	"			
11	2		"	"			
12	2		"	"			

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff Long.	Long. in	Bearing and Distance.
SSE	58	44	37	10° 23	10° 30		" 37	17° 50	

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	Day of
1	3	1	SSE	SEB		<p>Those 24 hours commences with            fine Breezes and pleasant            weather, middle part Light            Airs and Smokey, Latter            part moderate Breezes            and pleasant</p> <p style="text-align: right;">So Ends those 24 hours</p>	22
2	3	1	"	"			
3	4		"	"			
4	4		"	"			
5	2		"	"			
6	2		"	"			
7	1		"	"			
8	1		"	"			
9	1		"	"			
10	1		"	"			
11	1		"	"			
12	1		"	"			
1	1		"	"			
2	1		"	"			
3	3		"	"			
4	3		"	"			
5	3		"	"			
6	3		"	"			
7	2	1	"	"			
8	2	1	"	"			
9	2	1	"	"			
10	2	1	"	"			
11	3		"	"			
12	3		"	"			

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff Long.	Long. in.	Bearing and Distance.
SSE	55	46	30	9° 44	9° 42		30	17° 20	



Ship			from			towards			(23)	
H.	K.	F.	Courses	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the				Day of November 15 21
1	2		SSB	SE		<p>All of these 24 hours Light Breezes and Smoky weather at 6 p.m. five Ship.</p> <p>at 2 p.m. five Ship.</p> <p>So Ends these 24 hours</p>				
2	2		"	"						
3	2		"	"						
4	2		"	"						
5	2		"	"						
6	2		"	"						
7	1	1	"	"						
8	1		"	"						
9	1		"	"						
10	1		"	"						
11	1		"	"						
12	1		"	"						
1	1		"	"						
2	1		"	"						
3	1		"	"						
4	1		"	"						
5	1		"	"						
6	1		"	"						
7	1		"	"						
8	1		"	"						
9	1		"	"						
10	1		"	"						
11	1		"	"						
12	1		"	"						

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Lon.	Long. in.	Bearing and Distance.
SSB	35	24	19	9° 13'	9° 08'	"	19	17° 01'	

H.	K.	F.	Courses	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the 24 Day of November 18 21				
1	1		SSB	SE		<p>First part of these 24 hours Light Breezes and pleasant weather at 8 p.m. five Ship. middle part squally attended with thunder and lightning and some rain. Latter part thick and hazy at 10 p.m. had a heavy squall attended with heavy rain took in sail accordingly.</p> <p>No Observation this Day.</p> <p>So Ends these 24 hours</p>				
2	1		"	"						
3	1		"	"						
4	1		"	"						
5	1		"	"						
6	1		"	"						
7	1		"	NE						
8	1		"	"						
9	1		"	"						
10	1		"	"						
11	2		"	"						
12	2		"	"						
1	2		SE by E	Variable						
2	2		SE	"						
3	1		SE	"						
4	1		"	"						
5	1		"	"						
6	1		"	"						
7	2		"	"						
8	2		"	"						
9	2		"	"						
10	2		"	"						
11	5		S by W	SE						
12	5		"	"						

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in.	Bearing and Distance.
SE	40	33	20	8° 55'	" "		20	16° 41'	



Ship *Minerva* from *New Bedford* towards *the Coast of Africa*

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	15 Day of November 1824
1	2		SE by S			These 24 hours commences with Light Breezes and thick weather Middle and latter part Calm.	
2	1		"				
3	0		Balm				
4	0		"				
5	0		"				
6	0		"				
7	0		"				
8	0		"				
9	0		"				
10	0		"				
11	0		"				
12	0		"				
1	0		"			So Ends those 24 hours with it very warm	
2	0		"				
3	0		"				
4	0		"				
5	0		"				
6	0		"				
7	0		"				
8	0		"				
9	0		"				
10	0		"				
11	0		"				
12	0		"				

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff Long.	Long. in	Bearing and Distance.
					8° 55'				

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	26 Day of November 1824
1	2		SE	SE		All of these 24 hours Light Breezes and cloudy weather, with abundance of thunder and Lightning, with some squalls at 4 P.M. Lowered the boat and tried the current found it setting West 1/2 mile per hour	
2	2		"	"			
3	2		"	"			
4	1	1	"	"			
5	2		"	"			
6	2		"	"			
7	2		"	"			
8	2		"	"			
9	2		"	"			
10	2		"	"			
11	2		"	"			
12	2		"	"			
1	2		SE by S	SE		So Ends those 24 hours	
2	2		"	"			
3	2		SE	"			
4	2		S by W	SE by E			
5	2		"	"			
6	2		"	"			
7	2		"	"			
8	2		"	"			
9	2		"	"			
10	2		"	"			
11	1	1	S by W	S by E			
12	1	1	"	"			

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff Long.	Long. in.	Bearing and Distance.
SE	45	35	26	8° 00'	8° 02'		12	16° 27'	



Ship *Minerva* from *New Bedford* towards the *East of Africa*

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	23 Day of November 1824
1						<p>Those 24 hours commences with  fine Breezes at 10<sup>am</sup> got under  way, at 1<sup>pm</sup> discharge the pilot  at 2<sup>pm</sup> past 5<sup>pm</sup> M. Somers Land  bearing North per compass island  1<sup>st</sup> Leagues. Middle part Strong  Breezes and cloudy look in the  top Gallant Sails. Latter part fresh  Gales Double reef the top Sails  and furled the main Sail.  So Ends with fresh Gales</p>	
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7	7	1	S E by S	W N W			
8	7	1	"	"			
9	7	1	"	"			
10	7	1	"	"			
11	7	1	"	"			
12	7	1	"	"			
1	8		"	"			
2	8		"	"			
3	8	1	"	"			
4	8	1	"	"			
5	9		"	"			
6	9		"	"			
7	9		E S E	N W			
8	9		"	"			
9	9		"	"			
10	9		"	"			
11	8	1	"	"			
12	8	1	"	"			

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in.	Bearing and Distance.
					39 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	North			

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	24 Day of November 1824
1	8		E by S	N W		<p>All of those 24 hours Strong  Breezes and cloudy, at 2<sup>pm</sup> sent  down the Royal yards. at 8<sup>pm</sup>  set the main Sail. at 10<sup>pm</sup>  Shook one reef out of the main  top Sail.  So Ends with Strong Breezes</p>	
2	8		"	"			
3	8		"	"			
4	8		"	"			
5	8		East	"			
6	8		"	"			
7	8		"	"			
8	8		"	"			
9	8		"	"			
10	8		"	"			
11	9		"	"			
12	9		"	"			
1	9		"	"			
2	9		"	"			
3	9		"	"			
4	9		"	"			
5	9		"	"			
6	9		"	"			
7	9		"	"			
8	9		"	"			
9	9		"	"			
10	9		"	"			
11	9		"	"			
12	9		"	"			

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in.	Bearing and Distance.
					39 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>				



Ship						from	towards
H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the 25 Day of November	
1	9		East	W. S. W.		These 24 hours commences with fresh gales and rising clouds at 4 p m sent down the top gallant yard. Middle part fresh gales with a heavy sea running latter part heavy squalls of wind and rain took in and made sail occasionally.	
2	9						
3	9						
4	9						
5	8						
6	8						
7	9						
8	9						
9	9						
10	9						
11	9						
12	9						
1	9					So Ends those 24 hours	
2	9						
3	8						
4	8						
5	8						
6	8						
7	8						
8	8						
9	8						
10	8						
11	8						
12	8						

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in	Bearing and Distance.
					39° 20'				

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the 26 Day of November 1824	
1	8		East	N. W.		These 24 hours Begins with fresh gales and squally, at 5 p m closed the reef the top sails and reef the courses, Middle part heavy squalls of wind at midnight furled the fore top sail. Latter part more moderate set the fore top sail and turned the reef out of the courses.	
2	8						
3	8						
4	8						
5	8						
6	8						
7	8						
8	8						
9	8						
10	8						
11	8						
12	8						
1	8					So Ends	
2	8						
3	7						
4	7						
5	7						
6	7						
7	7						
8	7						
9	8						
10	8						
11	8						
12	8						

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in.	Bearing and Distance.
					39° 12'				



Ship

from

towards

27

H.	K.	F.	Courses	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the 27 Day of November
1						<p>Those 24 hours commences with Light Airs and pleasant weather middle part calm. at 1 P.M. Saw A School of Black fish Lowered and caught one. Latter part Light Airs and very warm.</p> <p>So Ends those 24 hours</p>
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in.	Bearing and Distance.
					7 <sup>52</sup>				

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the 28 Day of
1						<p>Those 24 hours commences with Light Airs and very warm, at 6 P.M. Saw A School of Black fish Lowered and caught two. Trid. Squally with thunders and Lightning and some weather Latter part fine. and cloudy.</p> <p>24 hours</p> <p>So Ends those 24 hours</p>
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in	Bearing and Distance.
					7 <sup>45</sup>				



Ship *Minerva* from *New Bedford* towards *the Coast of Africa*

H.	K.	F.	Courses	Winds	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	29	Day of	November
1						These 24 hours commences with Light Breezes and cloudy at 4 pm tacked ship to the Eastward Middle part squalls of thunder and lightning and rain at 7 PM tacked ship to the South and West. Latter part fine Breezes and heavy showers, No Observation. So Ends these 24 hours,			
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
11									
12									

1						November the 30 / 1824 These 24 hours commences with Light Breezes and cloudy weather, Middle part squally with heavy rain attended with thunder and lightning, Latter part fine Breezes and Smokey, Winds variable. No Observation this Day, So Ends			
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
11									
12									

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff Long.	Long. in	Bearing and Distance.

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	1	Day of	December
1						These 24 hours commences with Light Breezes and thick weather, from 6 to 10 calm, at 12 Midnight had a heavy squall took in fore and main top G Sails and by 1 PM settled down the top Sails, at 4 PM tacked made all sail. Latter part Light Breezes and squally. So Ends these 24 hours, No Observation			
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
11									
12									
1						1824, these 24 hours commences with Light and rainy weather, Middle part clear weather pleasant. Latter part calm and very Winds Variable, So Ends these 24 hours			
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
11									
12									

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff Long.	Long. in.	Bearing and Distance.
					6° 04'				







Ship from towards

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	Day of	December
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
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Course. Dist. Diff. Lat. Dep. Lat. by D. R. Lat. by Obs. Mer. Dist. Diff. Long. Long. in Bearing and Distance.

4°42'

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	Day of	December
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Course. Dist. Diff. Lat. Dep. Lat. by D. R. Lat. by Obs. Mer. Dist. Diff. Long. Long. in Bearing and Distance.

4°45'



Ship from towards  
 H. K. F. Courses. Winds. Lee-way. Remarks on board the 11 Day of December 1824

1 These 24 hours commences with fine Breezes and  
 2 pleasant weather. Middle part Light Breeze  
 3 and cloudy at 10 p.m. Sounded with 60 fathoms of  
 4 line no bottom. Latter part Light Breeze and  
 5 clear at 10 p.m. Saw 11 number of fin Back Whale  
 6 So Ends these 24 hours. Winds S.W. Lat Obs 40° 30' North

1 December 12<sup>th</sup> 1824 These 24 hours commences with fine  
 2 Breezes and pleasant weather. Middle and Latter part  
 3 Brisk Breezes and cloudy, at 11 midnight Sounded  
 4 no Bottom. at 9 p.m. Saw 11 fin Back Whale  
 5 So Ends these 24 hours. Winds S.W. No Observation

Course. Dist. Diff. Lat. Dep. Lat. by D. R. Lat. by Obs. Mer. Dist. Diff. Long. Long. in. Bearing and Distance.

H. K. F. Courses. Winds. Lee-way. Remarks on board the 13 Day of

1 All of those 24 hours fine Breezes and  
 2 pleasant weather, at 7 p.m. Saw 11 School  
 3 of Sperm whale Lowered and got fast

1 So Ends these 24 hours, no Observation

1 The first part of those 24 hours fine Breezes  
 2 and pleasant at 4 p.m. took two whale  
 3 along side, at 6 p.m. commences cutting, at 11  
 4 finish cutting latter part calm  
 5 So Ends Lat Obs 40° 00' North

Course. Dist. Diff. Lat. Dep. Lat. by D. R. Lat. by Obs. Mer. Dist. Diff. Long. Long. in. Bearing and Distance.  
 10° 40' West



Ship

from

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towards

H.

K.

F.

Courses.

Winds.

Lee-way.

Remarks on board the

15

Day of

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Those 24 hours commences with Light air and pleasant. at 4 p m Saw a School of Sperm Whale. Landed and got one at 6 p m took it to Long Side. Latter part employed in boiling So Ends Lat Obs 44° 15'

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16 December 1824 All of those 24 hours Light Breezes and pleasant weather at 4 p m Saw a School of Black fish. employed in Boiling at 2 p m cut in the other whale So Ends Lat Obs 44° 47' North

Course.

Dist.

Diff. Lat.

Dep.

Lat. by D. R.

Lat. by Obs.

Mer. Dist.

Diff. Long.

Long. in

Bearing and Distance.

H.

K.

F.

Courses.

Winds.

Lee-way.

Remarks on board the

17

Day of

December

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First part of those 24 hours Light Breezes and pleasant weather, at 4 p m finish Boiling Latter part fine Breezes and pleasant So Ends Lat Obs 44° 10'

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18 Those 24 commences with fine Breezes and pleasant. at 4 p m commenced Stowing down and Stowed down 40 barrels Latter part Light Breezes and pilging clouds. at 10 p m Saw the Sail off the Lead Beam standing to the C & S So Ends Lat Obs 34° 36' North

Course.

Dist.

Diff. Lat.

Dep.

Lat. by D. R.

Lat. by Obs.

Mer. Dist.

Diff. Long.

Long. in.

Bearing and Distance.



Ship

from

towards

33

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	14	Day of
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Those 24 hours commences with Light Breezes and pleasant at 3 pm finished blowing down the Bay at 9 pm Barrels. Middle part calm. Latter part Light Breezes and flying clouds. at 12 noon A strong off the weather bow standing to the west So Ends. Winds South. Lat Obs 3° 20' North

December 20<sup>th</sup> 1824 Those 24 hours commences with Light Breezes and pleasant weather. Middle part calm and cloudy. Latter part Light Breezes and pleasant So Ends those 24 hours with nothing but Black fish. but that is more than we Deserve it could Winds South Lat Obs 3° 20' North Obs 3° 14'

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in	Bearing and Distance.

Dec 20

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	21	Day of
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First part of those 24 hours Light Air Breezes Middle part Brisk Breezes and commenced part Light Breezes and cloudy, at 10 Hally, Latter off the Lea Bow standing to that 12 mercedaran So Ends those 24 hours. I Stowed down 7 barrels. No Lat Obs 2° 56' North

December 22<sup>th</sup> 1824 Those 24 hours commences with Light Breezes and flying close 24 hours commences the fore sail and bent flying clouds. Middle part calm. Latter part Light calm. Latter part fine warm, So Ends. Winds at 10 pm saw a school of spinner John M. So Ends winds South

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in	Bearing and Distance

S. B. Observation this Day



Ship		from				towards			
H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the 31 Day of			
1						Those 24 hours commences with Light breezes and Squally at 2 PM took the whale along Side at 3 commenced cutting, at 8 commenced Boiling Middle part rainy Latter part Light air and very warm So Ends Lat Obs 3° 55'			
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1						January 2 <sup>nd</sup> 1825 Those 24 hours commences with fine Breezes and pleasant. Middle part Light Air and rainy. Latter part Squally at 11 AM finish Boiling, and tacked Ship to the SNE, So Ends Winds West Lat Obs 3° 17' North			
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Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in	Bearing and Distance.

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the 2 Day of January 18			
1						Those 24 hours commences with fine Breezes and pleasant weather, Middle part Light air and Smoky, Latter part fine Breezes and very thick weather So Ends those 24 hours Winds W.N.W. Lat Obs 3° 37' North			
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1						January 3 <sup>rd</sup> 1825 Those 24 hours commences with fine Breezes and Smoky Middle part Light Breezes and clear Latter part fine Breezes and pleasant, at 6 AM saw 2 whales of Sperm whale lowered and got 2, at 10 AM took them along side So Ends Winds S.W.			
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Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in.	Bearing and Distance.

Observation



Ship			from			towards		
H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	4	Day of Jan

Those 24 hours commences with Light Breeze  
and pleasant at 1 p.m. commenced cutting  
at 6 finish cutting at 7 commenced Boiling  
middle part squally with our rain. Latter  
part pleasant. So Ends, Lat Obs<sup>d</sup>. 16

1	5 January First part of those 24 hours fine Breezes. Middle part Light Breezes and pleasant Latter part Squally with some rain employed in Boiling. So Ends Kind's best Lat Obs 2° 56'
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[illegible]

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	6	Day of	Jan
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Those 24 hours commences with light  
Breezes and pleasant, at 2 P.M. Saw  
His School of Sperm whale Lowrey and  
got one, at 8 finish Drilling, 6 H.M.  
cut in the other whale, So Ends winds S.W.  
Lat Obs 2° 44' North

January 7 1825 All of those 24 hours fine  
Breezes and pleasant weather, at 4<sup>th</sup> P.M. commenced  
Boiling and Towing Down, Latter part employed  
in Boiling and Towing Down  
Is and Wind N.E. Lat. No 3<sup>rd</sup> 07

[illegible]



Ship		from				towards	
H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	Day of January
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Course. Dist. Diff. Lat. Dep. Lat. by D. R. Lat. by Obs. Mer. Dist. Diff. Long. Long. in Bearing and Distance.

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	Day of January 1825
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Course. Dist. Diff. Lat. Dep. Lat. by D. R. Lat. by Obs. Mer. Dist. Diff. Long. Long. in. Bearing and Distance.

3° 0 East







Ship from towards						Remarks on board the 16 Day of January	
H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.		
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12							
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Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in	Bearing and Distance.

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the 18 Day of January	
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H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the 19 Day of January	
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4							
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6							
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9							
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12							

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in.	Bearing and Distance.
					2°54'				



Ship			from	towards	
H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Remarks on board the 20 Day of January 1825
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CL

Ship		from				towards			
H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the 24 Day of Jan			
1						All of those 24 hours fine Breezes and pleasant weather at 6 PM took fore and main tops of sails and main sail at 6 PM made all sail. So Ends Wind S.W. No Observation			
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12									
January 25 1825						All of those 24 hours fine Breezes and pleasant weather under all sail at 6 PM took all sail at 6 PM made all sail at 10 PM Saw a School of Black fish, So Ends Winds W.S.W. Lat Obs 3° 10 North			
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Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in	Bearing and Distance.

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the 26 Day of January			
1						First part of those 24 hours fine Breezes and pleasant at 1 PM Saw a School of Sperm whale lowered and got 2 at 4 took them along side and cut one in at 8 commenced boiling, Middle and latter part heavy Showers of rain at 7 PM cut in the other So Ends Winds Variable No Observation			
2									
3									
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6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
11									
12									
January 27 1825						First part of those 24 hours light with strong Breezes and latter part light part Squally with weather employed in light Breezes and So Ends those 24 hours Island of Fernando Po. Lat Obs 3° 04 North Winds W.S.W. So			
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Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in	Bearing and Distance.
					2° 54				

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Ship		from		towards		Day of	
H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	Day of
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12							

Bearing and Distance.

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in.

March 1825

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	Day of
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Long. in. Bearing and Distance.

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.



Ship		from				towards	
H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks	Day of
1						board the	January
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Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in	Bearing and Distance.
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H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	Day of
1							February
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Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	er. ist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in.	Bearing and Distance.
						2:54			



Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Diff. Long	Long. in	Bearing and Distance.
						10.25	10.25	



H		from			towards	
	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	Day of
1						9 Feb <sup>ry</sup>
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[illegible]

H.	E	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the 11 Day of Feb <sup>r</sup> 1823
1					
2					
3					24 hours commences with Light Breezes
4					pleasant weather, middle part Light Airs
5					lower part calm and Smoky
6					Ends those 24 hours, with nothing
7					very heavy weather, middle part
8					do not Deserve any thing
9					Ends
10					Lat Obs 1° 54 North
11					Those 24 hours commences
12					with strong very Smoky weather, middle
1					part Squally with
2					Light Breezes and pleasant latter
3					part so thick we could not see
4					Island of Fernandez
5					Winds W S W
6					Ends Lat Obs 1° 32

[illegible]



Ship			from		towards		47	
H.	K.	F.	Courses	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	13	Day of Feb <sup>r</sup> 1825
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12								

Those 24 hours commences with its calm and  
 and very thick smoky weather middle and  
 latter part light breezes and pleasant  
 weather with its some smoky.  
 So Ends Winds W N Lat Obs 1° 32 South

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Feb<sup>r</sup> 14<sup>th</sup> 1825 Those 24 hours commences  
 with fine breezes and pleasant weather  
 middle part light breezes and pleasant, at 8 A.M.  
 unbent the main top sail to repair, latter part  
 fine breezes and pleasant So Ends Winds W N N  
 Lat Obs 1° 20 S

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in.	Bearing and Distance.

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the		15 Day of		March 1825
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All of those 24 hours fine breeze. At hours fine  
 weather, at 4 P.M. Bent the top sail at 6 P.M. took in all  
 sail at 6 P.M. took in all sail. at 10 P.M. took  
 at 5 A.M. made all sail, e. in top of standing sail  
 No 1 in top of standing sail  
 No 2 in top of standing sail  
 No 3 in top of standing sail  
 No 4 in top of standing sail  
 No 5 in top of standing sail  
 No 6 in top of standing sail  
 No 7 in top of standing sail  
 No 8 in top of standing sail  
 No 9 in top of standing sail  
 No 10 in top of standing sail  
 No 11 in top of standing sail  
 No 12 in top of standing sail

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Feb<sup>r</sup> 16<sup>th</sup> 1825 All 5 had a heavy squall  
 light breezes and ple North took in all sail  
 it some smoky at 6 made all sail, latter part  
 and hove to at 5 A.M. breezes and heavy rain  
 So Ends Winds So Ends  
 Observation

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Me	Diff. Long.	Long. in.	Bearing and Distance.

10° 25'



Ship from towards

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	17 Day of Feb <sup>r</sup> 1825
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Course. Dist. Diff. Lat. Dep. Lat. by D. R. Lat. by Obs. Mer. Dist. Diff. Long. Long. in Bearing and Distance.

H.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	19 Day of Feb <sup>r</sup> 1825
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E.	Courses.	W.			
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11					
12					

January 19<sup>th</sup> 1825  
 All of those 24 hours fine  
 with strong very pleasant weather at 9<sup>th</sup>  
 Light Breezes and of sperm whale lowered  
 Island of Fernando this Ends  
 Winds W by N to E

Course. Dist. Diff. Lat. Dep. Lat. by D. R. Mer. Dist. Diff. Long. Long. in Bearing and Distance.

Mer. Dist. Lon



Ship		from		towards		(49)	
H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	Day of
1						first part of those 24 hours fine breeze with some squalls of rain at 1 p.m. took one whale along side at 6 took the other one along side midday and latter part fine breezes and pleasant at 6 A.M. commenced cutting at 11 p.m. cutting So Ends Lat Obs 23° 30'	
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12							
1						Feb. 12 <sup>th</sup> 1825 All of those 24 hours fine Breezes and pleasant at 1 p.m. commenced Boiling So Ends Winds West Lat by Obs 2° 25' Winds WSW	
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Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in.	Bearing and Distance.

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	23 <sup>rd</sup> of March
1						First part of those 24 hours fine with some squalls. at 11 p.m. took one whale along side at 10 p.m. took the other one along side midday and latter part fine breezes and pleasant weather So Ends Lat by Obs 2° 25' Winds WSW	ch 1825
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11							
12							
1						Feb. 24 1825 First 5 hours strong breezes in North took in all sail middle part fine Breeze made all sail. Latter part of wind, Latter part breezes and heavy rain flying clouds So Ends Lat by Obs 2° 25' Winds WSW	
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Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Diff. Long.	Long. in.	Bearing and Distance.



Ship from towards

H. K. F. Courses. Winds. Lee-way. Remarks on board the 25 Day of

1 All of those 24 hours fine Breezes and  
2 pleasant weather at 6 AM commenced  
3 stowing down and stowed down 40 barrels  
4 at 10 AM saw a school of sperm whale  
5 lowered and got one at 1/2 past 11 took it along side  
6 So Ends Winds W by S Lat by Obs 3° 14'

1 Feb. 26 1825 All of those 24 hours fine  
2 Breezes and pleasant wether at 1/2 past 12  
3 commenced cutting at 3 finish cutting and commenced  
4 boiling at 11 AM finish boiling So Ends  
5 Winds W S W Lat by Obs 3° 57'

Course. Dist. Diff. Lat. Dep. Lat. by D. R. Lat. by Obs. Mer. Dist. Diff. Long. Long. in Bearing and Distance.

Course. Winds. Lee-way. Remarks on board the 27 Day of Feb. 1825

1 All of those 24 hours fine Breezes and  
2 pleasant weather at 8 PM saw a sail off the  
3 lower part of the land bearing N N W  
4 middle and latter part strong  
5 showers of rain, So Ends Winds W S W  
6 No Observation this Day

1 January 19 First part of those 24 hours  
2 with strong showers of rain, middle part  
3 very heavy lying clouds, latter part  
4 light breeze pleasant weather at 6 AM  
5 Island of Fernan seen to the town and stowed down 30 barrels  
6 Winds W S W Lat by Obs 3° 25'

Course. Dist. Diff. Lat. Dep. Lat. by D. R. Mer. Dist. Diff. Long. Long. in Bearing and Distance.



Ship			from		towards		(5)
H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	Day of March

1	<p>             All of those 24 hours fine Breezes and              pleasant weather at 9 p m tacked Ship to              the S. S. E. at 12 midnight tacked Ship              to the W by N at 4 p m Saw A Shoole              of Black fish So Ends Winds S W by S              Lat by Obs E. 10 N           </p>
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	

1	<p>March the 2<sup>d</sup> 1845 Those 24 hours commences  with fine Breezes and pleasant weather at  6 P.M. tacked Ship to the Southward, Middle  part Strong Breezes and flying clouds Latter  part Light Breezes and heavy rain So Ends Winds WSW  No Observation this Day</p>
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	

[illegible]

H.	K.	E.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the <i>C</i> D <sup>y</sup> of <i>March</i> <i>ch 18<sup>th</sup></i>
1						
2						First part of those 24 hours, <sup>4</sup> long. 24 hours fine
3						
4						and rainy, Middle part calm & pleasant, Middle
5						
6						Latter part Light Breeze equally at 10 p M took
7						
8						weather. So Ends Wire, main top & Studing sail
9						
10						Lat. in Royal at 2 A M took
11						
12						3 fore top mast Studing

1	March the 4, 1825	at 5 had a heavy Squall
2		
3		
4	with Light Breezes and	the North took in all sail
5		
6	part Light Breezes and	made all sail. Latter part
7		
8	part fine Breeze & Breezes	and heavy rain
9		
10	So Ends Wed	to Ends
11		
12		No Observation

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	e is.	Diff. Long	Diff. ng	Long. in	Bearing and Distance.
					.				10° 25'	



Shi  
H.  
1  
2

Ship			from			towards		
H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	5	Day of March
1								
2						First part of those 24 hours fine Breezes		
3						and pleasant at 4 p m tacked ship to the		
4						SSE at 6 p m tacked ship to the westward		
5						Middle and latter part light Breezes and		
6						pleasant at 7 p m Saw 11 number of fin Back.		
7						So Ends Winds S W Lat by Obs 3° 20		
8						March the 6 1825 First part of those 24		
9						hours light Breezes and pleasant at 1 p m		
10						tacked ship to the South Middle part fine		
11						Breezes and flying clouds at 4 p m tacked ship		
12						to the N W at 7 tacked to the South latter part		
1						fine Breezes, So Ends, Winds W S W, Lat Obs 2° 41		
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								

Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in	Bearing and Distance.
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Course.								
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Courses.		Winds.		Lee-way.		Remarks on board the		7 Day of		March	
----------	--	--------	--	----------	--	----------------------	--	----------	--	-------	--

3						24 hours of those 24 hours light Breezes					
4						and pleasant at 4 p m tacked ship to the					
5						SSE at 6 p m tacked ship to the westward					
6						middle and latter part light Breezes and					
7						pleasant at 7 p m Saw 11 number of fin Back.					
8						So Ends Winds S W Lat by Obs 3° 20					
9						March the 7 1825 First part of those 24					
10						hours light Breezes and pleasant at 1 p m					
11						tacked ship to the South middle part fine					
12						Breezes and flying clouds at 4 p m tacked ship					

Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in	Bearing and Distance.
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Course.								
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

1						January 19 First part of those 24 hours fine Breezes					
2						and pleasant at 4 p m tacked ship to the					
3						SSE at 6 p m tacked ship to the westward					
4						middle and latter part light Breezes and					
5						pleasant at 7 p m Saw 11 number of fin Back.					
6						So Ends Winds S W Lat by Obs 3° 20					
7						March the 8 1825 First part of those 24					
8						hours light Breezes and pleasant at 1 p m					
9						tacked ship to the South middle part fine					
10						Breezes and flying clouds at 4 p m tacked ship					
11						to the N W at 7 tacked to the South latter part					
12						fine Breezes, So Ends, Winds W S W, Lat Obs 2° 51					

Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in	Bearing and Distance.
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Course.								
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



Ship *63* from towards *65*

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	17	Day of
1								
2						First part of those 24 hours Light Breezes with some		
3						and pleasant weather. At 11 we went after water		
4						Ship to the Southward		
5						part Light Breezes and bearing South		
6						At 11 we took Ship to the		
7						First part of those 24		
8						March the 10 1825 With Showers of rain		
9						Breezes and pleasant weather and pleasant		
10						Ship to the Southward. at 8 AM at 4 got the water		
11						W. & W. at 12 Midnight fair strong Breezes and		
12						at 10 AM took Ship to the N. bearing S by W		

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in.	Bearing and Distance.

H. K. F. Courses. Winds. Lee-way. Remarks on board the 19 Day of March *ch 1825*

1									
2						First part of those 24 hours strong. 24 hours fine			
3						and pleasant weather. Middle pleasant, middle			
4						Strong Breezes and cloudy equally at 10 PM took			
5						Ship to the S. E. Latter rain top of Studing sail			
6						and pleasant to Ends rain Royal at 2 AM took.			
7						by fore top mast Studing			
8						March the 12 1825 Fair at 5 had a heavy Squall			
9						fine Breezes and pleasant the North took in all sail			
10						attended with heavy rain. Made all sail. Latter part			
11						the West. at 3 AM took Breezes and heavy rain			
12						part Light Breezes and to Ends			
						Winds Variable			Observation

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Long. in.	Bearing and Distance.



Shi  
H.  
1  
2  
:

Ship		from			towards	
H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the 13 Day of March
1						
2						First part of those hours light Breezes and
3						and pleasant at 4 p.m. attended with heavy
4						S.E. at 6 p.m. took Breezes and pleasant
5						middle and latter part variable lat. by Obs.
6						pleasant at 7 p.m.
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						So Ends Wind of those 24 hours fine
1						March the 6 1825 the weather at 5 A.M.
2						hours light Breezes at St Thomas bearing East
3						tacked Ship to the north 15 Leagues
4						
5						Breezes and flying
6						
7						to the N.W. at 7 p.m. West
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						fine Breezes, &c

Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in	Bearing and Distance.
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Course		Winds			Remarks on board the 15 Day of March	
Courses.	W.	es.	Winds.	Lee-way.		

3						24 hours of those 24 hours fine Breezes and
4						pleasant weather at 6 p.m. took in sail
5						lower weather at 4 p.m. made all sail and
6						at once, at 3 p.m. made all sail and
7						the Island, at 11 went ashore
8						at 11 p.m. with the peak bearing S.E.
9						
10						
11						
12						

1						January 19
2						First part of those 24 hours
3						with strong Breezes and pleasant weather
4						very pleasant weather
5						light Breezes and flying
6						very pleasant weather
7						light Breezes and flying
8						very pleasant weather
9						light Breezes and flying
10						very pleasant weather
11						light Breezes and flying
12						very pleasant weather

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in	Bearing and Distance.
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Ship

from

towards

95

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	17	Day of
1						<div> <div>All of those 24 hours Light Breezes with some</div> <div>showers of rain at 1 P M went afters water</div> <div>and trading</div> <div>So Ends with the Land bearing South</div> </div>		
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								
1						<div> <div>March 18, 1825 First part of those 24</div> <div>hours Light Breezes with Showers of rain</div> <div>Middle part fine Breezes and pleasant</div> <div>at 2 P M got off the water at 4 got the water</div> <div>all aboard. Latter part Strong Breezes and</div> <div>cloudy So Ends with the Land bearing E by N</div> </div>		
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in.	Bearing and Distance.

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	19 Day of March
1						First part of those 24 hours Strong. 24 hours and rainy at 6 P M Double reef pleasant. Middle and furled the jib and Foresqually at 10 P M furled the mainsail and main top & Studing part Light Breezes at 11 P M Royal at 12 P M part fine Breezes at fore top mast Studing at 6 P M made Hy. at 5 had A heavy Squall finish Stowing down the North took in all sail So Ends with the Land made all sail. Latter part Breezes and heavy rain So Ends Observation	ch 18 <sup>th</sup>
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Me. Dis.	Diff. Long.	Diff. Long.	Long. in.	Bearing and Distance.
				4	148				10 <sup>h</sup> 5	



Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in	Bearing and Distance.
	147	47	138	1" 14	1" 13		1" 18	4" 32	

3	24 hours	W. S. S. W. 1/2	At 6 of those 24 hours fine
4			Breves and pleasant weather
5	Lasana & other	1/2	
6	low		
7	at one, after 4 sa	1/2	
8	it one, after 1/2	1/2	
9	at hear	1/2	
10	Ends	1/2	
11	to ends	1/2	
12		1/2	
1	January 19	First	
2	with strong	1/2	
3		1/2	
4		1/2	
5		1/2	
6		1/2	
7		1/2	
8		1/2	
9		1/2	
10		1/2	
11		1/2	
12		1/2	

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Mer. Dis.	D. Long	Mer. Dist.	Diff Long.	Long. in.	Bearing and Distance.
					L					N <sup>o</sup> 31



Ship *Minerva* from *St Thomas* towards *the West India Islands*

H.	K.	F.	Courses	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	Day of March
1	5		West	SE		First part of these 24 hours fine Breezes and cloudy at 3 p m had a heavy squall from the East took in all sail at 4 p m set the fore & main top sails and fore sail mid the part Strong gales Double reefed the top sails and furled main sail at 6 p m made all sail Latter part fine Breezes and pleasant So Ends	
2	5		"	"			
3	5		"	"			
4	5		"	"			
5	5		"	"			
6	5		"	"			
7	5		"	"			
8	5		"	"			
9	5		"	"			
10	5		"	"			
11	5		"	"			
12	5		"	"			

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in	Bearing and Distance.
	90	21	87	1° 54	1 51		1° 29	104	

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	Day of March 1825
1	5		West	SE	1	First part of these 24 hours fine Strong Breezes pleasant, Middle at 7 p m squally at 10 p m took top of fore main top of standing sail reefed main Royal at 2 p m took part fore top mast standing cloudy at 5 had a heavy squall reefed the North took in all sail Latter made all sail. Latter part very Breezes and heavy rain New to Ends Observation	
2	5		"	"	1		
3	5		"	"	1		
4	5		"	"	1		
5	6	1	"	"	1		
6	6	1	"	"	1		
7	7		"	"	1		
8	7		"	"	1		
9	5		"	"	1		
10	5		"	"	1		
11	2		"	"	1		
12	2		"	"	1		

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dis.	Diff. Long.	Long. in	Bearing and Distance.
	76	7	71	1° 44	1 48		1° 05	10° 45	



Ship *Minerva* from *St Thomas* towards *the Western Islands*

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	24	Day of	March
1									
2	1		W by N	SW by S	1	First part of those 24 hours Light Breezes and pleasant weather at 4 p.m. unbent the Main & Sail and bent the one and set up the fore top mast back stays & the latter part fine Breezes and pleasant weather			
3	1		"		1				
4	1		"		1				
5	2		"		1				
6	2		"		1				
7	3		"		"				
8	3		"		"				
9	2	1	"		"				
10	2	1	"		"				
11	2	1	"		"				
12	2	1	"		"				
1	3		"		"				
2	3		"		"				
3	2	1	"		"				
4	2	1	"		"				
5	3		"		"				
6	3		"		"				
7	4		"		"				
8	4		"		"				
9	4		"		"				
10	4		"		"				
11	4		"		"				
12	4		"		"				

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in	Bearing and Distance
	65	6	64	1° 54'	2° 09'		1° 04'	1° 11'	West

Ship *Minerva* from *St Thomas* towards *the Western Islands*

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	25	Day of	March 18
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
11									
12									
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
11									
12									

No Observation this Day									
Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Mer. Dist.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in.	Bearing and Distance.
								1° 08' 2" 18'	West



Ship *Minerva* from *St Thomas* toward *the Western Islands* 26 Day of *March 1825*

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.
1					
2	4		W by S	S by W	
3	4		"	"	
4	4		"	"	
5	4		"	"	
6	4		"	"	
7	3		"	"	
8	3		"	"	
9	4		"	"	
10	4		"	"	
11	3		"	"	
12	3		"	"	
1	3		"	"	
2	3		W by S	S by W	
3	3		"	"	
4	3		"	"	
5	3		"	"	
6	3		W by S	S by W	
7	3		"	"	
8	4		"	"	
9	4		"	"	
10	4		"	"	
11	3		"	"	
12	3		"	"	

First part of those 24 hours fine Breezes and pleasant at 2 p m saw a fin back whale middle part light breezes and flying clouds with light showers of rain. Latter part fine Breezes and fine clear weather although nothing to be seen.  
So Ends those 24 hours  
All well

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long in.	Beg	Bearing and Distance
	82	21	78	1° 59	1° 52		1° 18	3° 36	P	

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.
1					
2	2		West	S by W	
3	2		"		
4	2		"		
5	3		"		
6	3		"		
7	2		S by E		
8	2		"		
9	4		"		
10	4		"		
11	4		"		
12	4		"		
1	3		"		
2	2		"		
3	2		"		
4	2		"		
5	3		"		
6	3		"		
7	3		"		
8	3		"		
9	4		"		
10	4		"		
11	4		West		
12	4		"		

First part of those 24 hours fine Light Breezes and pleasant, Middle at 2 Lowered Squally at 10 p m took twice the main top & Studing sail setting for main Royal at 2 p m took Middle fore top mast Studing and at 5 had a heavy Squall fine at the North took in all sail made all sail. Latter part fine Breezes and heavy rain  
So Ends  
Observation

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long in.	Bearing and Distance
	68	8	61	1° 40	1° 46		1° 05	10° 45	







Ship *Monerva* from *St Thomas* towards *the Western Islands*

H.	K.	F.	Courses	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	30	Day of	March 1825
1	4	1	NW	SW		All of those 24 hours fine Breezes and pleasant weather at 4 p m sent up the main Royal yard. at 7 m sent A Sail off the Sea Beam Standing to the Eastward			
2	4	1	"	"					
3	4	1	"	"					
4	4		"	"					
5	4		"	"					
6	4	1	SW	"					
7	5		"	"					
8	5		"	"					
9	5		"	"					
10	5		"	"					
11	6		"	"					
12	6		"	"					
1	6		"	"		So Ends those 24 hours All well			
2	6		"	"					
3	6		"	"					
4	6		"	"					
5	5	1	"	"					
6	5	1	"	"					
7	5	1	"	"					
8	5	1	"	"					
9	6		"	"					
10	6		"	"					
11	6		"	"					
12	6		"	"					

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in.	Bearing and Distance
N 54 W	125	73	100	2° 58	2° 56		1° 40	8° 30	

H.	K.	F.	Courses	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	31	Day of	March 1825
1	6		SW by S	SW		First part of those 24 hours fine Breezes and pleasant. Middle part Squally at 10 p m took in the main top & Studding Sail and main Royal at 2 m took in the fore top mast Studding Sail. at 5 had a heavy Squall from the North took in all Sail at 6 made all Sail. Latter part Strong Breezes and heavy rain So Ends No Observation			
2	6		"	"					
3	5	1	"	"					
4	5	1	"	"					
5	6		"	"					
6	6		"	"					
7	6		"	"					
8	6		"	"					
9	6		"	"					
10	6		"	"					
11	6		"	"					
12	6		"	"					
1	6		"	"		First part of those 24 hours fine Breezes and pleasant. Middle part Squally at 10 p m took in the main top & Studding Sail and main Royal at 2 m took in the fore top mast Studding Sail. at 5 had a heavy Squall from the North took in all Sail at 6 made all Sail. Latter part Strong Breezes and heavy rain So Ends No Observation			
2	6		"	"					
3	6		"	"					
4	6		"	"					
5	6		W by N	North					
6	6		"	"					
7	0		calm	"					
8	0		"	"					
9	7	1	NW by N	NE					
10	7	1	"	"					
11	6		"	"					
12	6		"	"					

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in.	Bearing and Distance
N 58 W	135	70	115	4° 06	00 00		1° 5	10° 25	



Ship *Minerva* from *St Thomas* towards *the Western Island*

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	Day of
1							
2	1	1	NW	SE		<p>All of those 24 hours Light Breeze and flying clouds at 1 p m set the Studding Sails, at 3 p m fished ships at 4 p m took in the Studding Sails and Braced up Sharps</p> <p>So End those 24 hours All well</p>	April 1825
3	1		"				
4							
5	4		NW by E				
6							
7	5		"				
8							
9	2		"				
10							
11	2		"				
12							
1	1	1	"				
2							
3	2		"				
4							
5	0		calm				
6							
7	2		N by E				
8							
9	3	1	NW by E				
10							
11	3	1	"				
12							

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in	Bearing and Distance.
N 45 W	52	35	36	4 41	4 49		36	11 01	

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	Day of
1							
2	3	1	NW			<p>First part of those 24 hours Light Breezes and fine clear weather Middle part Light Stir and cloudy from 4 at 11 p m tacked Ship to the NW from 4 to 6 p m had heavy Showers of rain and calm at 9 p m tack Ship to the N by W latter part Light Stir and pleasant</p> <p>So Ends those 24 hours</p>	April 1825
3	3	1	N by W				
4							
5	3		NW				
6							
7	3	1	"				
8							
9	4		N by W				
10							
11	3		WSW from 11				
12							
1	2		SW by W				
2							
3	2						
4							
5	2		W by W				
6							
7	0		calm				
8							
9	1	1	N by W				
10							
11	2						
12							

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in.	Bearing and Distance.
	60	25	38	5 00	5 07		38	11 39	



Ship *Minerva* from *St Thomas* towards *the Western Islands*

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	Day of	April 1825
1						<p>First part of those 24 hours fine Breezes and pleasant. at 8 PM tacked Ship to the Westward, middle part Light Air and cloudy with Light Showers of rain. Latter part fine Breezes and hazy, at 7 AM set the fore top Mast and main top Gallant Studding Sails</p> <p>So Ends those 24 hours All Well</p>		
2	4		N by E	NW				
3								
4	3		N by E					
5	2	1	"					
6								
7	1	1	"					
8								
9	1		West					
10								
11	2	1	"					
12								
1	3		NW by W					
2								
3	1		West					
4								
5	1		"					
6								
7	4		NW by W					
8								
9	6		"					
10								
11	6	1	NW by W	W				
12								

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in.	Bearing and Distance.
	73	24	51	5° 31	5° 30		51	12° 30	

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	Day of	April 1825
1						<p>Those 24 hours commences with fine Breezes and pleasant weather, Middle part calm Latter part Light Breezes and passing clouds</p> <p>So Ends those 24 hours</p>		
2	5	1	NW by W	N by E				
3								
4	4		WNW	"				
5	2		"	"				
6								
7	1		"	"				
8								
9	0		calm					
10								
11	0		"					
12								
1	0		"					
2								
3	0		"					
4								
5	0		"					
6								
7	1		NW by W					
8								
9	2	1	"					
10								
11	4		"					
12								

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in.	Bearing and Distance.
	3	11	37	5° 41	5° 42		37	13° 07	



Ship *Minerva* from *St. Thomas* towards *the Western Islands*  
 H. K. F. Courses. Winds. Lee-way. Remarks on board the *5* Day of *April 1825*

1					
2	4		W by W		
3					
4	4				
5					
6	4		N by W from S		
7					
8	S		"		
9					
10	S		N by N		
11					
12	S		N by W		
1					
2	1		N by W		
3					
4	1		"		
5					
6	1		"		
7					
8	1		"		
9					
10	1		"		
11					
12	1		"		

First part of those 24 hours fine Breezes and pleasant Showers  
 Middle and latter part Light airs and very warm  
 at 10 A.M. saw a School of Grampuses  
  
 So Ends those 24 hours  
 All Well

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff Long.	Long. in	Bearing and Distance.
	48	8	36	5° 49'	5° 51'		56	13° 43'	

H. K. F. Courses. Winds. Lee-way. Remarks on board the *6* Day of *April 1825*

1					
2	1		W by N		
3					
4	1		"		
5					
6	2		E by E		
7					
8	S		"		
9					
10	4		"		
11					
12	4		"		
1					
2	S	1	N by E		
3					
4	S		"		
5					
6	S		N by E		
7					
8	S		N by E		
9					
10	S		East		
11					
12	5		N by N		

Those 24 hours commences with Light Breezes and clear weather  
 at 4 p.m. tacked Ship to the E by E Middle and latter part fine Breezes and flying clouds, at 7 A.M. Schooner Standing to the S by E at 10 tacked Ship to the N by N  
 So Ends

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff Long.	Long. in.	Bearing and Distance.
	72	48	26	6° 39'	6° 36'		26	13° 17'	



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Ship *Minerva* from *St. Thomas* towards *the Western Islands*

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	7	Day of	April
1	1		SW			First part of those 24 hours calm at 5 pm took to Light Breeze from the South set the Studing Sails fore and aft at 12 midnight flew ship Latter part Light Breezes and pleasant			
2									
3	0		calm						
4									
5	1	1	North	SSE					
6									
7	4		"						
8									
9	2		"						
10									
11	1		"						
12									
1	1		"			So Ends			
2									
3	2	1	N by E						
4									
5	2	1	NE						
6									
7	3		ESE						
8									
9	2		"						
10									
11	3		"						
12									

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in.	Bearing and Distance.
	55	39	12	7° 15'	7° 14'		12	13° 07'	

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	8	Day of	April, 1825
1	3		N by E	N by W		First part of those 24 hours fine Breezes and pleasant weather employed in setting up the fore and main rigging. Middle part Light Breezes and flying clouds Latter part fine Breezes and pleasant at 10 AM set the Studing Sails			
2									
3	4		"	"					
4									
5	3		"	"					
6									
7	2		"						
8									
9	3		E by N						
10									
11	2		N by E						
12									
1	2		W by N	North		So Ends			
2									
3	1		"						
4									
5	4		ESE						
6									
7	4		"						
8									
9	3		N by E						
10									
11	3		North	ESE					
12									

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in.	Bearing and Distance.
	70	28	16	7° 42'	7° 33'		16	12° 51'	



Ship <i>Minerva</i> from <i>St Thomas</i> towards <i>the Western Islands</i>						
H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the 9 Day of <i>April, 1825</i>
1	2		N by E	South		First part of those 24 hours, light Brezes and pleasant weather. at 4 p.m. the Ship made part fine Brezes and flying clouds, at 10 A.M. took in the Studding Sails and Braced up Sharp at 4 Sounded with 80 fathoms of line no bottom. Latter part Light Brezes and clear weather So Ends
2	1	1	"	"		
3	1	1	"	"		
4	1	1	"	"		
5	2		"	"		
6	3		"	"		
7	4	1	"	"		
8	5		"	"		
9	5		NNE	NW		
10	6		N by E	"		
11	5		"	"		
12	2		"	"		

Ship <i>Minerva</i> from <i>St Thomas</i> towards <i>the Western Islands</i>						Remarks on board the 10 Day of <i>April, 1825</i>			
H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.				
1	3		N by E			First part of those 24 hours fine Brezes and pleasant at 8 p.m. Sounded 28 fathoms of water, at 12 Midnight tacked Ship to the Westward, at 6 A.M. tacked Ship to the N.E, at 7 A.M. Saw a Large Ship off the weather Beam standing to the Westward, at 8 tacked Ship to the Westward, So Ends			
2	4		"						
3	5		NNE						
4	5		N by E						
5	5		North						
6	4		NNE						
7	1	1	NW						
8	2		N by W						
9	2		"						
10	6		NE						
11	2		N by E						
12	2		"						
Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in.	Bearing and Distance.
					9°12'			13°50'	



Ship *Minerva* from *St Thomas* towards *the Western Islands*

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	11 Day of April, 1825
1	4		NNE			First part of those 24 hours fine Brezes and pleasant Middle part Light Brezes and hazy at 10 AM tacked Ship to the WSW at 3 tacked Ship to the NW Latter part Light Brezes and pleasant at 10 tacked Ship to the WSW	
2							
3	5		NNE				
4							
5	4		North				
6							
7	3		"				
8							
9	3		N by E				
10							
11	2		NNE				
12							
1	1		WSW			So Ends	
2							
3	2		NW				
4							
5	2		"				
6							
7	2		N by W				
8							
9	3						
10							
11	2		WSW				
12							

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in.	Bearing and Distance.
						10° 04'		16 14° 06'	

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	12 Day of April, 1825
1						First part of those 24 hours Fine Brezes and clear weather at 4 PM tacked Ship to the Northward Middle part Light Brezes and flying clouds Latter part Light Breezes and pleasant, at 5 AM tacked Ship to the West. Sounded every hour from 13 to 20 fathoms of water	
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in.	Bearing and Distance.
						10° 04'			



Ship *Minerva* from *St Thomas* towards *the Western Islands*

H. K. F. Courses. Winds. Lee-way. Remarks on board the 13 Day of April 1825

1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						

Those 24 hours commences with  
 Light Airs and pleasant  
 weather, at 4 p m tacked Ship  
 to the Northward, Middle part  
 Strong Breezes and clear weather  
 at 12 Midnight tacked Ship to the  
 Westward, Latter part Light  
 Breezes and pleasant on the  
 Shoals of Grande in 18 fathoms  
 of water  
 So Ends

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in	Bearing and Distance.
					10° 08'				

H. K. F. Courses. Winds. Lee-way. Remarks on board the 14 Day of April 1825

1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9	6			W by S	N by E	
10	7			W by S		
11	7			"		
12	7			"		
1	4			"		
2	4			"		
3	5			W by S		
4	5			"		
5	5			W by S		
6	5			"		
7	5			"		
8	5			"		
9	5			"		
10	5			"		
11	5			"		
12	5			"		

First part of those 24 hours  
 fine Breezes and pleasant  
 at 9 tacked Ship to the West  
 Middle part Strong Breezes  
 and clear and cool at 1st m  
 got off soundings and took in  
 the flying jib at 3 set the fly  
 jib. Latter part more  
 moderate  
 So Ends

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in.	Bearing and Distance.
					10° 21'			17° 12'	



Ship *Minerva* from *St Thomas* towards *the Western Island*

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	15 Day of April 1825
1	4		N E front	N E		Those 24 hours commences with fine Breezes and pleasant, at 1 p m tacked Ship to the S E Middle part fine Breezes. at 12 Midnight Sounded no bottom, at 2 A M Sounded 60 fathoms tacked Ship to the Westward latter part Light Breezes and pleasant	
2	5		N E by S	"			
3	5		"	"			
4	5		"	"			
5	4		N E	"			
6	4		"	"			
7	4		N E by S	"			
8	4		"	"			
9	4		"	"			
10	4		N E by S	"			
11	4		"	"			
12	4		"	"			
1	3		W by S	"		So Ends	
2	3		"	"			
3	3		W by S	"			
4	3		"	"			
5	2		"	"			
6	2		"	"			
7	0						
8	0						
9	1		N E by S	N E			
10	1		"	"			
11	1		"	"			
12	1		"	"			

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in.	Bearing and Distance.
	89	50	2	11° 11'	11° 2'		2	17° 10'	

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	16 Day of April 1825
1	2		N W	N E		First part of those 24 hours Light Breezes and pleasant weather, at 4 p m tacked Ship to the N E. Middle part fine Breezes and flying clouds at 12 Midnight Sounded no bottom at 6 A M tacked Ship to the Westward. latter part fine Breezes and pleasant	
2	2		W by S	N W			
3	2		W by S	N W			
4	2		"	"			
5	3		N E	"			
6	3		"	"			
7	4		"	"			
8	4		"	"			
9	4		"	"			
10	4		"	"			
11	4		"	"			
12	4		"	"			
1	2		"	"		So Ends	
2	2		"	"			
3	3		"	"			
4	3		"	"			
5	3		"	"			
6	3		"	"			
7	4		W by S	"			
8	4		"	"			
9	5		West	"			
10	5		"	"			
11	5		"	"			
12	5		"	"			

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in.	Bearing and Distance.
	78	36	21	11° 38'	11° 40'		22	17° 32'	



Ship *Minerva* from *St Thomas* towards *the Western Islands*

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	17 Day of April 1825
1	5		West	SEW		Those 24 hours commences with light Breezes and pleasant weather, middle and latter part Strong Breezes and pleasant	
2	5		"				
3	5		"				
4	5		"				
5	5	1	"				
6	5						
7	5						
8	5						
9	5						
10	5						
11	5						
12	5						

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in	Bearing and Distance.
	108	5	103	11° 09	11° 06		1° 43	19° 15	

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	18 Day of April 1825
1	5		W NW	North		All of those 24 hours Strong Breezes and cloudy weather at 10 PM took in the fly jib, at 10 AM took in the fore top of sail, at 4 AM set the fly jib and fore top of sail, at 10 AM took in the fore top of sail	
2	5		NW	SEB			
3	5		"	"			
4	5		"	"			
5	6		"	"			
6	6		NW	W			
7	6		NW	W			
8	6		"	"			
9	6		"	"			
10	6		"	"			
11	6		"	"			
12	6		"	"			

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in.	Bearing and Distance.
	134	45	126	11° 51	11° 49		2° 06	21° 21	

So Ends



Ship *Minerva* from *St Thomas* towards *the Western Islands*

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	19 Day of April 1825
1							
2	6		NW	NE	1/2		
3							
4	4		"	"	1/2		
5							
6	5		"	"	1/2		
7							
8	6		NW	NE	1/2		
9							
10	5		"	"	1/2		
11							
12	4		"	"	1/2		
1							
2	4		"	"	1/2		
3							
4	4		"	"	1/2		
5							
6	4		"	"	1/2		
7							
8	4		NW	NE	1/2		
9							
10	5		"	"	1/2		
11							
12	5		NW	NE	1/2		

Those 24 hours commences with strong Breezes and heavy middle part fine Breezes and cloudy weather. Latter part strong Breezes and flying clouds at 7 AM saw a Ship off the weather bow standing to the SE  
  
So Ends those 24 hours  
All Well.

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in.	Bearing and Distance
	112	32	107	12° 21'	12° 20'		1° 47'	25° 08'	

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	20 Day of April 1825
1							
2	5	1	NW	NE			
3							
4	5		NW	"			
5							
6	5	1	"	"			
7							
8	5	1	"	"			
9							
10	5		NW	"			
11							
12	5	1	NW	NE			
1							
2	4	1	"	"			
3							
4	5		NW	NE			
5							
6	4	1	"	"			
7							
8	4		"	"			
9							
10	4		"	"			
11							
12	4		"	"			

Those 24 hours commences with fine Breezes and pleasant weather, middle part fine Breezes and cloudy. Latter part light Breezes and pleasant weather  
No Observation this Day  
  
So Ends those 24 hours  
All well

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in.	Bearing and Distance
	118	70	94	13° 30'	0° 0'		1° 30'	24° 58'	



Ship *Minerva* from *St Thomas* towards the *Western Islands*.

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	21 Day of April 1825
1							
2	3		NW	NBB			
3							
4	3		"	"			
5							
6	3		NW	NBB			
7							
8	4		NW				
9							
10	4		NW	NBB			
11							
12	5		"	"			
1							
2	5		"	"			
3							
4	6		NW	NBB			
5							
6	6		"	"			
7							
8	6		"	"			
9							
10	5		"	"			
11							
12	4		"	"			

Those 24 hours commences with Light Breezes and pleasant weather, Middle part fine Breezes and thick cloudy weather, Latter part rather more moderate and more favorable with fine clear weather,

So Ends those 24 hours  
All Well on Board

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff Long.	Long. in	Bearing and Distance.
N45W	108	76	76	14°46'	14°40'		1°19'	25 57	

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	22 Day of April 1825
1							
2	3		NW	NBB			
3							
4	2		NW				
5							
6	3		NW	NBB			
7							
8	4	1	"				
9							
10	7	1	"				
11							
12	7	1	"				
1							
2	6		NW				
3							
4	5		"				
5							
6	5		"				
7							
8	4	1	"				
9							
10	4	1	NW				
11							
12	4	1	"				

Those 24 hours commences with Light Breezes and pleasant weather, Middle part Strong Breezes and cloudy at 9 pm took in the fly jib and fore top of sail at 2 1/2 m set the fly jib and fore top of sail. Latter part fine Breezes and pleasant

So Ends

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff Long.	Long. in.	Bearing and Distance.
	105	67	81	15°47'	15°49'		1°24'	26 21	



Ship *Minerva* from *St Thomas* towards *the Western Islands*

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	23 Day of April 1825
1	4		NW	NW		All of those 24 hours fine Breezes and fine clear weather and A smooth Sea but no whales nor black fish to be seen	
2	4		"				
3	4		"				
4	4		"				
5	5		"				
6	5		"				
7	5		"				
8	5		"				
9	5		"				
10	5		"				
11	5		"				
12	5		"				
1	5		NW	NW		So Ends those 24 hours All Well on Board	
2	5		"				
3	5		"				
4	5		"				
5	5		"				
6	5		"				
7	4	1	"				
8	4	1	"				
9	3	1	"				
10	3	1	"				
11	4		"				
12	4		"				

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in.	Bearing and Distance.
	108	65	85	16° 54'	16° 48'		1° 29'	27° 50'	

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	24 Day of April 1825
1	3		NW			Those 24 hours commences with Light Breezes and pleasant weather, middle part fine Breezes and fine clear weather latter part Light Breezes and with it some smoky and warm, at 10 AM set the standing Sails fore and aft low and aloft	
2	3		"				
3	3		"				
4	3		"				
5	2		"				
6	2		"				
7	2		"				
8	2		"				
9	4		"				
10	4		"				
11	4		"				
12	4		"				
1	4		"			So Ends	
2	4		"				
3	2		"				
4	2		"				
5	2		"				
6	2		"				
7	2		"				
8	2		"				
9	2		"				
10	2		"				
11	3		"				
12	3		"				

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in.	Bearing and Distance.
	66	48	34	17° 36'	17° 40'		36	28° 20'	



Ship *Minerva* from *St Thomas* towards *the Western Islands*

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	15 Day of April 1825
1						<p>First part of these 24 hours fine Breezes and pleasant</p> <p>Middle part Light Breezes at 10 pm five Ships.</p> <p>Latter part Light Breezes and very warm</p>	
2	3		N E by N	S by W			
3							
4	3		"				
5							
6	3		"				
7							
8	1	1					
9							
10	1						
11							
12	1						
1						<p>So Ends</p>	
2	2						
3							
4	1	1					
5							
6	1	1					
7							
8	2						
9							
10	2	1					
11							
12	2	1					

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff Long.	Long. in	Bearing and Distance.
	59	56	17	18° 36'	18° 34'		18	28° 02'	

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	26 Day of April 1825
1						<p>All of these 24 hours fine Breezes and pleasant</p> <p>at 4 pm took in the Studding Sail, at 10 PM tacked Ship to the Northward and westward</p>	
2	4	1	N E by E	S W			
3							
4	4	1					
5							
6	4		N E	N W			
7							
8	4		"				
9							
10	4		"				
11							
12	4		"				
1						<p>So Ends</p>	
2	3	1	E by S	N by E			
3							
4	3		"				
5							
6	3		E by S				
7							
8	3		"				
9							
10	4		N W by E	N E by E			
11							
12	5		"				

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff Long.	Long. in	Bearing and Distance.
	89	57	43	19° 31'	19° 24'		45	27° 17'	



Ship *Minerva* from *St Thomas* towards *the Willem Island*

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	27 Day of April
1	5		NNE	NE		All of those 24 hours strong Breezes and passing clouds at 1 p m passed An English 74 and Sloop of war standing to the Southward, at 4 p m spoke the Ship <i>Magnet</i> of Salem. Blowing strong did not understand where Bound	
2	5		"	"			
3	5		"	"			
4	5	1	NW	NNE			
5	5	1	"	"			
6	5	1	"	"			
7	6		NNE	NE			
8	6		"	"			
9	6	1	SW	"			
10	5	1	"	"			
11	5	1	"	"			
12	5	1	NW	NNE			

So End those 24 hours

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in.	Bearing and Distance.
	136	100	91	21° 04	21° 03		1° 47	29° 04	

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	28 Day of April 1825
1	5		N by W	NNE		All of those 24 hours strong Breezes and squally weather, at 10 p m. split the standing jib. at 6 A m A New jib. at 7 A m Saw A Brig off the weather quarter standing to the westward	
2	5		"	"			
3	5		"	"			
4	6		"	"			
5	6		"	"			
6	6		"	"			
7	7	1	"	"			
8	7		"	"			
9	7	1	"	"			
10	6	1	"	"			
11	6		"	"			
12	6		North	NNE			

So Ends

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in.	Bearing and Distance.
	149	132	66	23° 15	23° 15		1° 12	30° 16	SE, SE, SE



Ship *Minerva* from *St Thomas* towards the *Western Islands*

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	29 Day of April
1	6		N by E	E by S		Those 24 hours commences with strong Breezes and pleasant middle part strong Breezes and cloudy with some squally latter part fine Breezes and pleasant weather	
2	6		"	"			
3	6		"	"			
4	6		"	"			
5	6		"	"			
6	6		"	"			
7	5	1	"	"			
8	5	1	"	"			
9	6	1	"	"			
10	6	1	"	"			
11	7		"	"			
12	7		"	"			
1	6		NNE	East		So Ends those 24 hours	
2	6		"	"			
3	6		"	"			
4	6		"	"			
5	5	1	N by E	E by S			
6	5	1	"	"			
7	5		"	"			
8	5		"	"			
9	4		"	"			
10	4		"	"			
11	3		"	"			
12	3		"	"			

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in	Bearing and Distance.
	133	130	21	25° 25'	25° 26'		26	30 39	

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	30 Day of April 1825
1	3		N by E	East		First part of those 24 hours light Breezes and pleasant at 1 p m Set the fore top mast and main top & Studding Sails at 6 took them in, Middle and latter part fine Breezes and pleasant,	
2	3		"	"			
3	2	1	"	"			
4	2		"	"			
5	2		"	"			
6	2		"	"			
7	3		"	"			
8	3		"	"			
9	4		"	"			
10	4		"	"			
11	5		NNE	"			
12	5		"	"			
1	4		"	"		So Ends	
2	4		"	"			
3	3		"	"			
4	3		"	"			
5	4		"	"			
6	4		"	"			
7	4	1	"	"			
8	4	1	"	"			
9	4		N by E	"			
10	4		"	"			
11	3	1	"	"			
12	3	1	"	"			

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in	Bearing and Distance.
	85	83	16	26° 49'	26° 43'		18	30° 57'	



Ship *Minerva* from *St Thomas* towards *the western Island*

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	Day of
1						<i>All of these 24 hours fine pleasant weather and fair winds and with a fine Breeze</i>	<i>1 May 1825</i>
2	4	1	<i>N by E</i>	<i>S E</i>			
3	4	1	"	"			
4	4		"	"			
5	4		"	"			
6	4		"	"			
7	4		"	"			
8	4		"	"			
9	5		<i>N by E</i>	<i>South</i>			
10	5		"	"			
11	5	1	"	"			
12	5		"	"			
1	6	1	"	"		<i>No Observation this Day</i>	
2	6	1	"	"			
3	6	1	"	"			
4	6	1	"	"			
5	6	1	"	"			
6	6	1	"	"			
7	6	1	"	"			
8	6	1	"	"			
9	7		"	"			
10	7		"	"			
11	7		"	"			
12	7		"	"			

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long in.	Bearing and Distance
	<i>127</i>	<i>124</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>28° 47'</i>	"	"		<i>60 30 21</i>	

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	Day of
1	7		<i>N by E</i>	<i>South</i>		<i>First part of these 24 hours fine Breezes and rainy, at 8 p m fide Ship Middle part Squally and rainy at 12 Midnight took in the Studding Sails, at 4 A m set the Studding Sails, at 8 fide Ship and saw a Sail off the Sea bow, Latter part pleasant</i>	<i>2 May 1825</i>
2	7		"	"			
3	7		"	"			
4	7		"	"			
5	7		"	"			
6	7		"	"			
7	7		"	"			
8	7		"	"			
9	7		<i>N by E</i>				
10	7		"				
11	7		"				
12	7		"				
1	7		<i>S E</i>			<i>So Ends</i>	
2	7		"				
3	7		<i>N by E</i>				
4	7		"				
5	7		"				
6	7		"				
7	7		"				
8	7		"				
9	7		"				
10	7		"				
11	7		<i>N E</i>				
12	7		"				

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long in.	Bearing and Distance
	<i>168</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>31° 23'</i>	<i>31° 16'</i>			<i>40 31° 01'</i>	



Ship *Minerva* from *St. Thomas* towards *the western island*

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	Day of
1	8		NB	SW		<p> <i>Part of those 24 hours Strong  Breves and flying clouds  at 11 p.m. took in the main  top of Studing sail and main  Royals. at 2 p.m. took in  the lower Studing, at 10 p.m.  set the lower and main  top of sails</i> </p>	5
2	8		"	"			
3	8		"	"			
4	8		"	"			
5	8		"	"			
6	8		"	"			
7	8		"	"			
8	8		"	"			
9	8		"	"			
10	8		"	"			
11	8		"	"			
12	8		"	"			
1	9		"	"		<p> <i>So Ends those 24 hours</i> </p>	
2	9		"	"			
3	9		"	"			
4	9		"	"			
5	9		"	"			
6	9		"	"			
7	9		"	"			
8	9		"	"			
9	9		"	"			
10	9		"	"			
11	9		"	"			
12	9		"	"			

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in	Bearing and Distance.
	190	175	72	33° 59'	33° 57'		1° 26'	29° 55'	

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	Day of
1	8		NB	SW		<p> <i>First part of those 24 hours  Strong Breves at 6 p.m.  took in the Studing sail  middle part fine Breves  and pleasant latter part  Strong Breves and squally  at 8 p.m. tacked ship to the  W &amp; W and took in the top  of sails. at 10 Double reefed  the top sails</i> </p>	4
2	8		"	"			
3	8		"	"			
4	8		"	"			
5	8		"	"			
6	8		"	"			
7	8		"	"			
8	8		"	"			
9	6		NB	SW			
10	6		"	"			
11	4		"	"			
12	4		"	"			
1	4		"	"		<p> <i>So Ends</i> </p>	
2	4		"	"			
3	4		"	"			
4	4		"	"			
5	4		"	"			
6	4		"	"			
7	4		"	"			
8	4		"	"			
9	4		"	"			
10	4		"	"			
11	4		"	"			
12	4		"	"			

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in	Bearing and Distance.
	110	84	25	35° 30'	35° 36'		30	29 05	











Ship			from	towards	(81)			
H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	Day of	May 1825
1								
2						First part of these 24 hours strong gales		
3						and strong, at 6 p.m. close reef the fore and		
4						main top sails and fore sail and sent down		
5						the fore and main top 4 yards, middle and		
6						latter part fine breezes and pleasant		
7						so. breezes		
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								
1						12 <sup>th</sup> May 1825 All of these 24 hours fine		
2						breezes and pleasant weather, at 7 p.m.		
3						the peak of peak Bearing S by E Distance		
4						70 miles		
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10						So Ends, Lat by Obs 40° 36'		
11								
12								

[illegible]

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the <i>15</i> Day of May 1825
1						
2						First part of those 24 hours fine Breezes and
3						
4						Pleasant weather, at 7 p m took in Sail and
5						hove too. Middle part Squally, at 5 A.M.
6						
7						Shook one reef out of the top Sails and set
8						the courses, Latter part strong Breezes
9						
10						and Showers of rain, So Ends, Lat by Obs 39° 31'
11						
12						May 14 <sup>th</sup> 1825 All of those 24 hours strong
1						Breezes and hazy with some Showers of rain
2						
3						at 1 p m tacked Ship to the North East
4						
5						at 8 p m tacked Ship to the Southward
6						
7						So Ends Winds ESE Lat by Obs 38° 50'
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						

[illegible]



[illegible]



Ship		from		towards		(81)
K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	19 Day of May 1825

No.	K.	F.	Courses	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	19 Day of May 1825
1							
2						These 24 hours commenced with light breezes	
3						and pleasant weather with the Brigs Indian	
4						and Dragon in company, middle and latter	
5						part strong breezes and flying clouds and a	
6						heavy sea running from the North, So Ends	
7						West End of St George bearing S E Distance 30 miles	
8						May 20 1825 All of those 24 hours	
9						Strong breezes and squally, at 5 p m too in	
10						in the main sail and jib and Double reefed	
11						the top sails, at 6 furled the fore sail at 7 m	
12						set the main sail and fore sail, So En So Ends	
						St George bearing South Distance 45 m,	

[illegible]

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Re-way.	Remarks on board the
						the 19 Day of

1	First part of those 24 hours
2	
3	and clear weather, at 5 P.M. light Breezes and
4	standing to the S.E. 7 p.m. employed in Bailing out
5	Middle and Latter part So Birds
6	heavy Sea from the N.W. by S. Dis 15 miles
7	out of the top Sails. So E.
8	May 22 <sup>th</sup> 1825. First part of those 24
9	fine Breezes and. fine weather, midday
10	part fine Breezes, and clear, employed in
11	Storing, gales with. So Birds
12	Secorra Bearing by S. W. Dis. 20 miles,

[illegible]



Ship  
H.

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9  
10  
11  
12  
  
Course.

Ship		from				towards			
H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the 31 Day of May			
1						First part of those 24 hours Light airs and fine weather, at 5 p.m. saw a Ship off the Starboard beam. Standing to the N.E. at 10 p.m. finish boiling, middle part calm at 5 A.M. commenced towing down. So Ends St Michaels bearing S.E. is 15 miles			
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
11									
12									
1						June 1 <sup>st</sup> 1825 All of those 24 hours Light airs and pleasant weather, at 4 p.m. saw a Ship off the Starboard bow, at 6 A.M. saw a Ship sail off the Starboard beam. So Ends St Michaels bearing South Dis 24 miles			
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
11									
12									
Course.		Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Bearing and Distance.

H. K

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10  
11  
12  
  
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7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
  
Course.

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the 2 Day of June			
1						All of those 24 hours Light airs and calm and fine pleasant weather. at 6 p.m. finish towing down, the whale made 110 barrels at 4 A.M. saw a Schooner off the Starboard quarter standing to the Northward So Ends, St Michaels bearing South Dis 10 miles, June 5 <sup>th</sup> 1825 First part of those 24 hours fine breezes and pleasant weather at 5 p.m. saw a sail off the Starboard beam Middle part Light breezes and rainy, latter part Strong breezes and heavy showers, So Ends Winds East			
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
11									
12									
Course.		Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Bearing and Distance.







towards

[illegible]

1	At 6 of those 24 hours Strong Gales and Squally weather with some rain under closed reefed Top Sails with the wind from the W S W So Ends
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	

June 11<sup>th</sup> 1825<sup>2</sup> First part of those 4 hours  
Strong gales and clear, at 4 p.m. Shook the reef  
out of the top sails, at 7 Double reef the top and  
middle part strong breezes and cloudy, at 4 p.m.  
Shook out the reef and set the main top & sail  
Latter part, the same, So Ends. Winds S.W.  
Fairab Bearing South Dis 20 miles

[illegible]



# Ship

from

towards

87

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	1 <sup>h</sup> Day of June 1825
1							
2							Those 24 hours commences with Strong Breezes
3							
4							and Squally with heavy Showers, at 4 P M
5							Doubt reefed the 1 <sup>st</sup> Sails, Middle and Latter
6							parts Strong Breezes and clear weather, So Ends
7							
8							Fayal Bearing S S W Dis 15 miles,
9							
10							June 13 <sup>th</sup> 1825 All of those 24 hours
11							Strong Breezes and clear weather
12							
1							at 9 P M saw A Brig off the Lea Bow
2							standing to the N E, So Ends, Winds S S W
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							Fayal Bearing South Dis 25 miles
10							
11							
12							

[illegible]

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the <i>14</i> Day of <i>June 1825</i>
1						<i>First part of those 24 hours Strong Breezes and flying clouds, Middle part fine Breezes and pleasant, Latter part Light Breezes and fine pleasant weather, So Ends, Winds S B St George Bearing S B Dis 20 Miles</i>
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
1						<i>June 15<sup>th</sup> 1825 All of those 24 hours Light Breezes and pleasant, at 6 P M Saw a number of sails, at 6 A M. Saw a School of Black fish Lowered and got one so Ends. Terceira Bearing S B Dis 15 Miles</i>
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						

[illegible]











Ship		from		towards					
H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	24	Day of	June
1						All of those 24 hours fine Breezes and pleasant weather; So Ends with the Indian Chief and Charleston packet in sight At George bearing S E Dis 30 miles			
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
11						June 25 <sup>th</sup> 1825 First part of those 24 hours fine Breezes and pleasant weather Middle and latter parts Strong Breezes and flying clouds; So Ends Winds S S E Fayal bearing S W Dis 25 miles			
12									
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
11									
12									

[illegible][illegible]







Ship		from		towards			
H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	Day of
1							June 18
2						Those 24 hours commences with light	
3						Breezes and pleasant weather, Middle part	
4						calm, and cloudy Latter part fine Breezes	
5						and flying clouds. So Ends Winds East,	
6						St George Bearing S E Dis 25 Miles,	
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
1						July 5 <sup>th</sup> 1825 Those 24 hours commences with	
2						fine Breezes and cloudy weather, Middle part	
3						Light Breezes and pleasant Latter part fine	
4						Breezes and fine clear weather, So Ends	
5						St George Bearing S E by S Dis 15 Miles,	
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							

[illegible]

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the <i>4</i> Day of <i>July 1825</i>
1						
2						First part of those 24 hours Light Breezes and
3						pleasant at 1 1/2 M Spoke the Brig Dragon, at 2
4						Spoke the Brig President Tilton 30 Days out from New
5						Bedford with 85 barrels of oil, Middle and latter
6						part fine Breezes and flying clouds, So Bnd, Winds S
7						Gracioca Bearing S W Dis 40 Miles,
8						July 5 <sup>th</sup> 1825 All of those 24 hours
9						fine Breezes and pleasant weather.
10						at 6 A M Saw two whale Ships flying
11						to windward did not speak either of them
12						So Bnd. Pic Bearing South Dis 20 Miles

[illegible]



# Ship

from

towards

93

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	6 Day of July 1825
1						All of those 24 hours fine Breezes and	
2						Pleasant weather at 7 AM went ashore	
3						to St George's trading at 11 came off with	
4						a boat load of potatoes and irones So Ends	
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11						July 7 <sup>th</sup> 1825 First part of those 24	
12						hours fine Breezes and pleasant at 1 PM	
1						went on Shore at 6 came off with a boat Load	
2						and stood out towards Fayall, Middle part strong	
3						Breezes and rainy, Latter part calm, at 10 PM	
4						Saw the Brig Dragon Standing to the Eastward So Ends	
5						Fayall Bearing South Is 20 miles,	
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							

[illegible]

H.	K.	E.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the <i>S</i> Day of <i>July 1825</i>
1						<i>commenced with</i>
2						<i>Those 24 hours Light Breezes and pleasant</i>
3						<i>weather, Middle and Latter parts Light</i>
4						<i>stirs and fine warm pleasant weather</i>
5						<i>So Ends, with 2 Breezes in Sight, Winds W by S</i>
6						<i>Sayal Bearing S W Dis. 25 Miles,</i>
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						

[illegible][illegible]



Shi  
H.

Ship			from	towards		
H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the 10 Day of July 18-
1						
2						First part of those 24 hours Light Breezes and
3						sailing clouds at 4 p.m. Spoke the Ship's Globe of
4						Nantucket out 40 Days, Middle and Latter part
5						Light Breezes and pleasant weather. So Ends
6						with the Globe in company Fayal Bearing N N W Dis 30
7						July 11 <sup>th</sup> 1825 First part of those 24 hours
8						Light Breezes and pleasant weather at 5 p.m.
9						Spoke the Ship's Yanges of Nantucket out 35
10						Days bound round Cape Horn, Middle and Latter
11						part Strong Breezes and rainy weather. So Ends
12						Fayal Bearing N E by N Dis 20 miles

[illegible]

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	12 Day of	July 1825
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								

[illegible]











Ship from towards 97

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	Day of
1							July 13 <sup>th</sup>
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							

	July 23 <sup>rd</sup> 1825 First part of those 24 hours
1	
2	
3	
4	Light Breezes and pleasant, at 1 p m spoke the
5	
6	Ship Commodore Decatur Wood out 30 days out
7	
8	Middle and latter parts fine Breezes and pleasant
9	
10	So And Terceira Bearing S W D is 25 miles
11	
12	

[illegible]

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the <i>24</i> Day of <i>July 1825</i>
1						<i>First part of these 24 hours fine Breezes  and cloudy weather. Middle and Latter parts  Strong Gales and squalls of rain, so Ends  Perceira Bearing S.W. Dis 20 miles</i>
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						

12	
1	
2	July 15 1825 First part of those 24 hours
3	Strong gales with a heavy sea from the WNW
4	Middle part Light breezes and pleasant
5	part Strong breezes and clear weather to Ends
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	Perceval Bearing West Dis 10 miles

[illegible]



Ship from towards

H. K. F. Courses. Winds. Lee-way. Remarks on board the 26 Day of July 1825

1  
2 Those 24 hours commences with strong breezes  
3 and flying clouds. Middle part fine breezes  
4 and fine clear weather. Latter part light  
5 breezes and cloudy weather. So Ends Winds W & W  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12

1  
2 July 27<sup>th</sup> 1825 Those 24 hours commences  
3 with light breezes and pleasant weather  
4  
5 Middle part fine breezes and flying clouds  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12

Course. Dist. Diff. Lat. Dep. Lat. by D. R. Lat. by Obs. Mer. Dist. Diff. Long. Long. in Bearing and Distance.

H. K. F. Courses. Winds. Lee-way. Remarks on board the 28 Day of July 1825

1  
2 First part of those 24 hours strong breezes  
3 and squally weather at 2 p.m. spoke the brig  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12

1  
2 July 29<sup>th</sup> 1825 All of those 24 hours fine  
3 breezes and pleasant weather with the Indian  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12

Course. Dist. Diff. Lat. Dep. Lat. by D. R. Lat. by Obs. Mer. Dist. Diff. Long. Long. in Bearing and Distance.



# Ship

from

towards

100

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the <i>30</i> Day of <i>July 1825</i>
1						
2						First part of these 24 hours fine breeze
3						and pleasant weather, Middle part Light
4						Breeze and cloudy, Latter part Strong
5						Breeze and squalls of rain, So Ends,
6						St. George Bearing S W Dis 20 miles
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	

July 31<sup>st</sup> 1825 These 24 hours commences with  
fine Breezes and pleasant weather, at 2 p m  
Saw the Brig President Standing to the Eastward  
Middle and latter parts Light Airs and fine  
weather, S Breeze, St George Bearing S E Dis 10 miles

[illegible]

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the <i>1</i> Day of <i>August 1825</i>
1						
2						These 24 hours commences with fine Breezes
3						
4						and pleasant weather, middle part fine
5						Breezes and flying clouds. Latter part strong breezes
6						
7						and Squally weather, So Ends Winds West
8						
9						Fayal Bearing South Dis 15 Miles
10						
11						
12						

1	August 2 <sup>th</sup> 1825 All of those 24 hours Strong breezes and flying clouds, with a plenty of Grampuses to be seen, at 7 A M Saw the Indian chief Standing to the South, 250 Yds. Payall Bearing S W Dis 25 miles.
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	

[illegible]















Ship *Minerva* from *Floures* (103) towards *New Bedford*

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	14	Day of	August
1						First part of those 24 hours fine breezes and pleasant at 5 PM the Island of Floures bearing per compass S S E Dis 40 miles from which I take my Departure for New Bedford it being in the Lat 39° 26 and the Long 31° 7 West Middle and Latter parts Strong Breezes and pleasant weather			
2									
3									
4									
5									
6	3	1	N N W	South					
7	3	1	N N W						
8									
9	5		N N W						
10									
11	6	1	"						
12									
1	7	1	"			So Ends			
2									
3	8		"						
4									
5	8		"						
6									
7	8		"						
8									
9	8	1	"						
10									
11	8	1	"						
12									

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in.	Bearing and Distance.
N 79 W	167	30	157	39° 47	39° 47		3° 22	34° 29	

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	15	Day of	August
1						All of those 24 hours fine breezes and pleasant weather at 6 PM Saw 11 Ships off the Sea beam Standing to the Eastward.			
2	1		N N W	S S W					
3									
4	7	1	"	"					
5									
6	6	1	"	"					
7	6	1	"	"					
8									
9	6	1	"	"					
10									
11	6	1	"	"					
12									
1	5		"	"		So Ends			
2									
3	6		"	"					
4									
5	6		"	"					
6									
7	5		"	"					
8									
9	6	1	N N W	"					
10									
11	7	1	"	"					
12									

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in.	Bearing and Distance.
	154	16	153	40° 02	40° 03		3° 18	37° 47	

Variation 2 Points Westerly



Ship *Minerva* from *Shores* towards *New Bedford*

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the 16 Day of August
1	7		W N W	S N E		These 24 hours commences in fine breezes and pleasant middle part strong breezes and flying clouds at 10 A M took in fore and main top of sail at 4 Double reefed the top sails and Tysail, latter part squally with heavy showers of rain.
2	7		W N W	"		
3	7		W N W	"		
4	7		W N W	"		
5	6		"	"		
6	6		"	"		
7	7		"	"		
8	7		"	"		
9	8		"	"		
10	8		"	"		
11	8		"	"		
12	8		"	"		
1	8		"	"		So Ends
2	8		"	"		
3	8		"	"		
4	8		"	"		
5	8		"	"		
6	8		"	"		
7	7		W N W	"		
8	7		W N W	"		
9	8		"	"		
10	8		"	"		
11	7		"	"		
12	7		"	"		

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in	Bearing and Distance.
	178	26	176	40° 29'	" "		3° 50'	41° 37'	

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the 17 Day of August 1825
1	7		W N W	S S W		First part of these 24 hours strong breezes and rainy weather. Middle part fine breezes and pleasant weather weather at 4 A M tacked ship to the Southward latter part light breezes and fine pleasant weather. at 8 A M tacked ship to the N W.
2	7		W N W	S S W		
3	7		"	"		
4	7		"	"		
5	5		"	"		
6	5		"	"		
7	5		"	"		
8	5		"	"		
9	6		"	"		
10	6		W N W	S S W		
11	6		W N W	S S W		
12	6		W N W	S S W		
1	6		W N W	S S W		So Ends
2	6		W N W	S S W		
3	6		W N W	S S W		
4	6		W N W	S S W		
5	4		S S W	"		
6	4		S S W	"		
7	3		"	"		
8	3		"	"		
9	3		W N W	"		
10	3		W N W	"		
11	3		"	"		
12	3		"	"		

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in.	Bearing and Distance.
	122	00	101	40° 29'	40° 35'		2° 12'	43° 49'	



Ship

from

towards

(103)

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the 18 Day of
1						<p>All of those 24 hours fine Brezes and pleasant weather at 6 p m Saw a Schoole of Spinnern whale lowered but did not get fast at 8 p m made all sail. at 8 p m spoke the Ship Parnasso of New Bedford out 19 Days. bound to the Banks</p> <p>So Ends</p>
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in.	Bearing and Distance.
					40° 51'			44° 10'	

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the 19 Day of August 1825
1			NW by W			<p>First part of those 24 hours Light Brezes and pleasant Middle part rainy and squally at 2 p m the wind hauled to the North with a Strong Breeze Latter part Strong Brezes with a fair wind at 10 Set the Studding sails.</p> <p>So Ends</p>
2	4		"			
3	4		"			
4	4		"			
5	4		"			
6	4		"			
7	5		W by S			
8	5		"			
9	4		"			
10	4		"			
11	2		"			
12	2		"			
1	3		NW			<p>So Ends</p>
2	3		"			
3	4		"			
4	4		"			
5	4		"			
6	4		"			
7	4		"			
8	4		"			
9	4		"			
10	4		"			
11	8		West			
12	8		"			

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in.	Bearing and Distance.
	140	34	125	40° 17'	40° 15'		2° 44'	46° 54'	



Ship *Minerva* from *St. Louis* towards *New York*

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	20	Day of	August
1						First part of those 24 hours Strong Breezes and flying clouds at 4 p.m. passed at 10 m. Standing to the Eastward. Middle part squally at 12 m. took in the Standing Sails. Latter part Strong Breeze and flying clouds  So Ends			
2	8		W by N	N E					
3									
4	8		"						
5									
6	8		"						
7									
8	9		W N W						
9									
10	8		"						
11									
12	8	1	S W by N	N W					
1						So Ends			
2	9		"						
3									
4	9		"						
5									
6	8	1	"						
7									
8	9		"						
9									
10	9		"						
11									
12	9		"						

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in	Bearing and Distance.
	206	00	206	"	40° 15'		4° 29'	51° 23'	

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	21	Day of	August
1						All of those 24 hours Strong Gales and cloudy weather with some rain at 1 p.m. saw a large School of Sperm whale but it being very rough did not lower.  So Ends No Observation this Day			
2	8		N W by W	East					
3									
4	9		"						
5									
6	8		N W	from S					
7									
8	8		"						
9									
10	7		"						
11									
12	7		"						
1						So Ends No Observation this Day			
2	8		N W by N	S E					
3									
4	8		"						
5									
6	9		N W	East					
7									
8	9		"						
9									
10	9		N W by W						
11									
12	9		"						

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in.	Bearing and Distance.
	188	63	185	41° 18'	"		4° 02'	55° 25'	



Ship *Mercur* from *Flora* towards *New Bedford*

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	22	Day of	August
1						<i>First part of those 24 hours Strong gales with heavy shower of rain, at 1 1/2 P.M. took in the Staging Sails and Sent Down the main Royal yard and fore top &amp; yard, Middle part calm without heavy sea running. Latter part Light Breezes and pleasant, at 7 P.M. passed A Ship, Standing to the East So Ends</i>			
2	7		<i>NW by S E</i>						
3	8		<i>NW by W W</i>						
4									
5	5		"						
6									
7	1		"						
8									
9	0		<i>calm</i>						
10									
11	0		"						
12									
1	3		<i>NW</i>			<i>So Ends</i>			
2									
3	3		"						
4									
5	3		<i>NW</i>						
6									
7	3		"						
8									
9	3		<i>NW by W</i>						
10									
11	3		"						
12									

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in.	Bearing and Distance.
	82	35	65	41° 53'	42°		1° 27'	56° 52'	

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	23	Day of	August 1825
1						<i>First part of those 24 hours fine Breezes and pleasant at 1 1/2 P.M. Spoke the Ship Georgiana of Peterburg, Middle part part fine Breezes and and foggy weather Latter part Strong Breezes and at heavy sea at 10 P.M. took in fore and main top &amp; Sails So Ends</i>			
2	3		<i>NW</i>						
3	4		"						
4									
5	4		"						
6									
7	4		"						
8									
9	4		<i>NW</i>						
10									
11	4		"						
12									
1	4		"			<i>So Ends</i>			
2									
3	4		"						
4									
5	4		"						
6									
7	4		<i>SW</i>						
8									
9	4		<i>S by E</i>						
10									
11	4		"						
12									

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in.	Bearing and Distance.
	104	25	35	42° 28'	42° 37'		45	57° 37'	



Ship *Minerva* from *Florida* towards *New England*

Sh

H

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the 24 Day of
1						
2	2		NW			First part of those 24 hours Strong gales at 1 PM close reefed the top Sails and Top Sail and furled the main sail and jib and reefed the fore sail and Sent Down top & yards middle and both parts fine Breezes and flying clouds at 7 PM in Sea up top & yards So Ends
3	1					
4						
5	3		WSW			
6	3		"			
7						
8	3		"			
9	4		"			
10	4		"			
11	4		"			
12	4		"			
1	4		"			
2	4		"			
3	4		"			
4	4		"			
5	4		"			
6	4		"			
7	3		"			
8	3		"			
9	4		North			
10	4		WSW			
11	4		WSW			
12	4		WSW			

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in	Bearing and Distance.
	66	54	36	41° 41'	41° 42'		48	58° 25'	

H

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the 25 Day of August
1						
2	3		WSW	WSW		All of those 24 hours fine Breezes and cloudy with a heavy Sea from the westward and a number of vessels in Sight. at 8 PM commenced rattling Down fore and main mizen  So Ends
3	4		North	"		
4	4		"	"		
5	4	1	"	"		
6	4	1	WSW	WSW		
7	4	1	West	WSW		
8	4	1	"	"		
9	4	1	"	"		
10	4	1	"	"		
11	4	1	"	"		
12	4	1	"	"		
1	4		"	"		
2	4		"	"		
3	3		"	"		
4	3	1	"	"		
5	3		WSW	WSW		
6	3		WSW	WSW		
7	2	1	SW			
8	2	1	"			
9	2	1	"			
10	2	1	"			
11	2	1	"			
12	2	1	"			

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in.	Bearing and Distance.
	81	68	62	41° 14'	41° 09'		1° 23'	59° 48'	



Ship *from Flores* towards *New Bedford*

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	26	Day of	August 1825
1						<i>First part of those 24 hours Light Breezes and Variable Middle part Light Airs and pleasant weather Latter part Strong Breezes and flying clouds at 8 A M Set the fore top Mast Studing Sail</i>			
2	3		SEW						
3									
4	3		SEW						
5									
6	3		North						
7									
8	7		WbW from 7						
9									
10	2		WbW						
11	1		"						
12									
1	3		"			<i>So Ends Winds N E E</i>			
2									
3	5		WbW						
4									
5	8		WbW						
6									
7	8		"						
8									
9	8		WbW						
10									
11	8		"						
12									

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in.	Bearing and Distance.
	40	4	92	41° 13'	41° 11'		2" N	61° 51'	

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	27	Day of
1						<i>All of those 24 hours Strong Breezes and Squally weather at 2 P M Sent up fore and Main Royal yards, at 10 P M took in the Studing Sails and fore and Main top of Sails at 11 Set the main top of Sail at 3 A M Set the fore top of Sail at 7 Set the Studing Sails and Royals So Ends</i>		
2	8		WbW	NE				
3								
4	8		"					
5								
6	9							
7								
8	9							
9								
10	9							
11								
12	9							
1						<i>So Ends</i>		
2	9							
3								
4	9							
5								
6	9							
7								
8	9							
9								
10	8	1						
11								
12	8	1						

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in.	Bearing and Distance.
	200	20	209	40° 50'	40° 44'		4" 38'	66° 28'	



Ship *Minerva* from *Flores* towards *San Diego*

H. K. F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the <i>L.S.</i>	Day of <i>August</i>
1					
2	8	W by N	NE		
3					
4	8				
5	7				
6					
7					
8	6		North		
9	5	1			
10					
11	5				
12					
1	5				
2					
3	3				
4					
5	2				
6					
7	1				
8					
9	1				
10					
11	1				
12					

Those 24 hours commences with strong breezes and pleasant weather at 6 p.m. took in the Studding Sails and coloured the water middle part fine breezes and pleasant at 10 p.m. sounded no bottom, latter part light airs and foggy with green water but no bottom to be got with 100 fathoms of line.

So Ends

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in	Bearing and Distance.
	110	5	100	40°39	40°40		2°13	68°41	

H.

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the 29 Day of August 1825
1			SW	SW		First part of those 24 hours
2	1					Light Air and pleasant
3			"	"		
4	1		"	"		Middle part fine Breezes
5	3		"	"		and pleasant weather at 10
6	3		SW	"		p m Sounded 33 fathoms
7	5		"	"		fine Sand, Latter part fine
8	5		"	"		Breezes at 8 p m Stock the
9	5		"	"		anchors and bent the cables
10	5		"	"		at 10 Saw a number of
11	5		"	"		fishermen So Ends
12	5		"	"		No Observation
1	5		"	"		
2	5		SW	South		
3	5		"	"		
4	5		"	"		
5	6		"	"		
6	6		"	"		
7	6		"	"		
8	6		"	"		
9	6		"	"		
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12	6		"	"		

[illegible]



Ship

from

towards

111

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the 30	Day of August
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2	4		NW				
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4	3		SSW				
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6	2		SSW				
7							
8	2		South				
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10	3		"				
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12	3		SSW				
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4	3		SSW				
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8	3		SSW				
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10	4		"				
11							
12	4		"				

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in.	Bearing and Distance.
					40°00				

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the 31	Day of August
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Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in	Bearing and Distance.
					39°28				



Ship		from				towards	
H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	Day of Sept
1						<p>These 24 hours fine Breezes and pleasant at 1 p.m. saw a School of Sperm whale lowered and got 2 at 3 took them alongside and cut them in, Trivel and latter parts Strong gales and Squally at 10 A.M. commenced boiling</p>	
2							
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11							
12							
1						<p>So Ends</p>	
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So Ends

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in	Bearing and Distance.
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H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the <i>L</i> Day of <i>Sept 1825</i>
1						<i>First part of these 24 hours Strong Gales with a heavy Sea running, at 4 p.m. took the reef out of the top sails and set the top &amp; sails, Middle part fine breezes and pleasant</i>
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12						
1						<i>Latter part Light Airs and fine weather employed in boiling  So Ends</i>
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11						
12						

So Ends

Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in.	Bearing and Distance.
					40.05				



13

All of those 24 hours Light  
Breezes and pleasant and  
4 to 11 Sounded 50 fathom  
at 10 A M finish boiling  
at 6 commenced Stowing  
Down the 2 whale made  
48 barrels, So Ends with  
A number of Sail in  
Sight

4039

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Ship			from			towards	
H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	Day of
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[illegible]

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Lee-way.	Remarks on board the	Day of
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Course.	Dist.	Diff. Lat.	Dep.	Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in.	Bearing and Distance.
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[From Harpers' Magazine for August.]

ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

Sh  
H

A SENATOR'S FIRST LOVE.—He never got over it.—Some years ago a member of the United States Senate, distinguished not only for his talents but his fine personal appearance, was seated in a richly furnished parlor in the city of Washington, engaged in a lively conversation with one of the most amiable and accomplished married ladies that ever honored our national capital with their presence. The subject was the common and most agreeable one of marriage; and the lady, with a beautiful enthusiasm natural to her character, was pressing upon the notice of her distinguished bachelor friend the claims of a young female friend, whose position in society, amiable disposition, and liberal education, eminently rendered her fit to be the wife of a distinguished statesman, who had seemingly already spent too many years without a proper companion to divide his honors and bear with him the ills of life.

The gentleman, who had for a long time entered with hearty good will into the half serious and half playful conversation, suddenly became excited, and remarked that he could, on such a subject bear all that was said in jest, but when serious arguments were brought to urge him to change his condition, then his reply must be that such a thing could never be—that to love he could not, for his affections were in the grave.

The lady was struck with the Senator's manner, and surprised that throughout her long acquaintance with him she had never suspected that he had found time, amidst the struggles of a laborious profession and a high political position, to "fall in love." With the blandishments only known to the sex, and with a curiosity prompted by the kindest of hearts, she asked for an explanation of this seeming mystery, and the gentleman, for the moment overcome by the eloquence of his interlocutor, explained as follows.—

It was my good fortune, soon after I entered upon the active duties of my profession to engage the affections of a lovely girl, alike graced with beauty of person and high social position. Her mother, her only living parent, was ambitious; and, in the thoughtless desire to make an alliance of fashion, opposed the union of her child with one who had only his talents and the future to give in return for so much beauty and wealth. The young lady, however, was more disinterested; mutual vows of attachment were exchanged, a correspondence and frequent personal interviews succeeded, and the future seemed to promise a most happy consummation of all our wishes. At that time I had just commenced, under favorable circumstances, my profession in my native town; and, making some character, was finally engaged as counsel in a suit of importance before one of the courts holden in the city of Philadelphia. The opportunity was favorable to make an impression, if I possessed the ability to do so; and I gladly accepted the position, and bent my whole energies to accomplish my ambition. Arranging to write frequently to one who divided my heart with my business duties, and to receive frequent epistles in return, I set out for Philadelphia, expecting to be absent at most not more than two weeks. The law's delays, however, detained me a month beyond the anticipated time; and, although I succeeded beyond my most sanguine expectation, and established myself in a position before the highest court of my native State, my triumphs were dashed that in all the time thus engaged I had not received a line from Lancaster, instead of which the atmosphere was filled with rumors that the person upon whom I had set my affections had been seduced into the ambitious designs of her thoughtless parent, and that I had been discarded—a thing I could not believe; and yet the dreadful silence seemed to indorse.

At last, released from my engagement, I took the usual, and, in those days, the only conveyance to Lancaster—the stage. The idleness consequent upon travelling gave time for consuming thoughts, and my suspense became painful to the last degree and, unable to bear the slow pace of my conveyance, I determined to anticipate the usual time of my journey by making the last miles upon horseback. In carrying out this determination, I mounted a fleet steed; but just as I reached the suburbs of my native place, the animal, from some unaccountable cause, sprang from the road, threw me with force, breaking my arm and otherwise injuring my person. Picked up by my friends, I was conveyed, helpless and full of physical and mental agony, to my home. Scarcely had the surgeons performed their necessary duties, than one whom I esteemed a friend, announced to me the gossip of the village, and, among other things, detailed the particulars of the courtship and engagement of the young lady in whom I was so interested with a well known

person of a neighboring city—a person whose claim to regard, no one could dispute. These things, stated with such apparent good faith, connected with that fearful silence of six long weeks, had no other effect than to increase my anxiety to unravel the mystery; and, on the following morning concealing my wounded limb under a cloak, probably pale and haggard, I presented myself at the mansion of my mistress. I was received in the presence of the mother. She confirmed my suspicions. The young lady stood by, the picture of despair, yet silent as the grave.—Desperate at what seemed this bad faith, I returned to my house, wrote a hasty letter demanding my correspondence, and returning at the same time, every once cherished token of affection.—I received all I sent for, save perhaps, some forgotten flower.

That night the young lady, accompanied by a female servant, left for Philadelphia. Arrived at her uncle's house, she complained of being fatigued with her journey, and retired to her room. Complaining of some serious pain, only soothed by narcotics, she sent her faithful but unsuspecting servant and friend to a neighboring drug store for laudanum, received it, expressed the wish to be alone, and seemingly retired to sleep.—The following morning, not making her appearance, the family became alarmed, broke open the door, and found the young lady dead—in her hand the little keepsake retained from my correspondence. The uncle, as if comprehending the particulars which led to this dreadful tragedy, had the body encoffined, and with it returned to Lancaster. Placing all that remained of this once lovely being in the parlor, he brought the mother forward, and displayed what he was pleased to term the result of her work.

I was sent for, and arrived to witness the eloquent agony of that mother's heart. Over the cold remains of the daughter, she revealed the particulars that led to the awful result. My letters and hers, by untiring industry, the command of large resources, and paid agents, had been all intercepted. The reason of my prolonged absence in Philadelphia had been explained as the result of the fascinating charms of city belles; even an engagement had been pronounced. All this while the victim had been full of hope. She had heard of my arrival in Lancaster, but not of my accident; for long weary hours she sat in the parlor waiting my presence, but doomed to disappointment. Here was seeming indifference—a confirmation of all that she had heard. On the other side, I was made the dupe of the mother's arts, and the fiend who had poisoned my ear was merely the agent to carry forward the great wrong. The last interview I have described, which resulted in the return of correspondence, was enshrouded in the consequences of all these plans. The result was death to one party, and the burial of the heart in the other in the same grave that closed over one who could not survive the wreck of her affections.

Many years have passed away since the incidents detailed in the above sketch transpired; many years since they were revived by the accidental conversation in a family circle of Washington society; but the country strangely becomes interested in the event, from the fact that the "White House" may possibly have a bachelor for its occupant; but one not so because of indifference to woman, but really from the highest appreciation of one of the loveliest of the sex.

Three papers him  
the various papers which  
I have been engaged in  
writing  
A = Ann

Original.  
**THE GOLD-SEEKER'S GRAVE.**  
BY MARSHALL S. PIKE.  
He sleeps beneath a grassy mound,  
Near Sacramento's golden ground;  
Where o'er his head a single blade  
Stands broken from the solid rock;  
A few wild wood trees round him grow,  
Whose bending branches droop below  
And daff-flowers bloom amid the shade  
Above the grave where he is laid;  
No bell pealed forth its solemn toll,  
To tell the transit of his soul;  
No prayer was o'er him slowly said  
By those who buried up the dead,  
But when had ceased his languid breath,  
They bore him from his bed of death;  
And in the grave, dug deep and rude,  
They left him in the solitude;  
He slumbers on, where nought is heard,  
Save the sweet notes of some lone bird;  
Or the swift cascade's far-off roar,  
Whose waters down the mountains pour,  
Where lofty peaks in distance rise,  
With rocky borders toward the skies;  
There in the earth's dark shadowed breast  
He sleeps—and calmly takes his rest.

ANOTHER VOTE.—A vote was taken on the Presidential question, among the legal voters, yesterday, on the return of the 4 1/2 o'clock afternoon train from the picnic at Tremont, to this city. The result was as follows: Fremont 157, Buchanan 14, Fillmore, (the other man) 19, undecided 25. This is the way things are going in this portion of the State. The people are awake.

Bearing and Distance.



For the Journal of Commerce.  
The following Lines were given to the young men  
of Sag Harbor, L. I., when embarking in the ship Sa-  
bina, Capt. H. Green, master, for California, Februa-  
ry 6th, 1848.

BY MRS. M. L. GARDINER.

With anchors weighed, and sails unfurl'd,  
You leave us for a distant world;  
You leave, for lands of golden ore,  
Your own blue sky, your island shore,  
Your pleasant groves, your garden bowers,  
Your quiet lawns, your blooming flowers,  
Your Father's care, your mother's voice,  
Your sister's smiles, your bosom's choice;  
You leave the beautiful courts of God,  
Which in your happiest days you trod;  
You leave a youthful choir to weep,  
When peals the Organ long and deep;  
As memories rise, and hours gone by  
Rush o'er the soul, and dim the eye.  
By the lone spot, the vacant chair,  
The heart's wild wail rings on the air,  
Clasped hands are raised, and tearful eyes  
Mothers' and wives' and sisters' cries  
Go up to heaven—as close they meet,  
And press around the mercy seat;  
Where seraph's hand a censer bears,  
For chrystal tears and mothers' prayers.  
Not gold that in the distance gleams,  
Not dust that sparkles on the streams,  
Not gems that in the mountains lie,  
Attracting the adventurer's eye;  
Not these alone be yours to gain,  
For they their votaries oft have slain.  
Be yours the pearl of price divine,  
The pearl that will all pearls outshine,  
Whose hues a ray of hope impart  
Cold fails to yield the fainting heart.  
A pearl that on the desert heath,  
Can scatter e'en the shades of death.  
This precious pearl oh seek and find,  
Joy to the heart, peace to the mind.

A moment's space, yet one word more,  
As now you leave this sea-girt shore,  
While farther from your own "sweet home,"  
Your bark sweeps thro' the "dark sea foam."  
May each returning sun, in pride,  
Illumine the waves o'er which you glide;  
Pour on your path his brightest beam,  
Save, when the moon with milder gleam,  
Shines, while he dips his bow, and waves  
His burning crest in Ocean's waves;  
And the vast canopy of stars,  
That dewy eve, or midnight wears,  
Watch o'er you as you gently sleep,  
"Rocked in the cradle of the deep,"  
Till California's sunny skies,  
Burst brightly on your longing eyes.  
There—may your morn and evening dreams  
Of mountain gems and golden streams  
Be realized—and you once more  
Return to old Long Island's shore.

SAG HARBOR, L. I., Feb. 6, 1849.

rom

Vinds.

at. by  
D. R.

Winds.

[From the "Gift," for 1839.]  
THE MARINER'S ORPHAN.

That cold faithless moon looking down on the wave,  
How dark grows my heart with her beaming!  
And yonder she smiles on the new cover'd grave,  
While tears drown my sight in their streaming.

For there lies my father, down, down in the deep,  
O'erwhelmed by the black, heavy billow!  
And now they have borne off my mother to sleep,  
Where damp clouds of earth are her pillow.

How oft would she kneel when the moon from above,  
Lining mild o'er a calm sparkling ocean,  
And list her sweet voice in thanksgiving and love,  
To him of her evening devotion!

But when late, clouds all their brightness was cast,  
With looks full of woe and imploring,  
She bowed like a reed at the rush of the blast,  
And prayed while the tempest was roaring.

Then, pale at the noise of the storm and the sea,  
While tears roll'd, as crystal-drops shining,  
She threw her fond arms round my brother and me,  
Her trembling to stay by their twining.

But when they told her the whole fatal tale,  
By silence her anguish was spoken,  
She heard that the bark had gone down in the gale,  
Then sunk; or her heart strings were broken!

And since, when I see the false moon beaming clear,  
With stars gathered thickly around her,  
I think of that night when no ray would appear  
To light the frail bark that must founder.

The sound of the waves as they die on the shore,  
It fills me with sadness and sighing,  
To me they bring back a dear father no more—  
They show me a mother when dying!

Newburyport, Mass.

H. F. Gould.

[From Bentley's (London) Miscellany, for October.]  
LINES WRITTEN IN A BALL ROOM.

How gay is this scene! where the music is breathing,  
And light fairy footsteps re-echo the sound,  
Where pleasure her exquisite garland is wreathing,  
And Flattery's soft-uttered whisper is found;  
While the dance's wild measure so gaily is flowing,  
And beauty her dearest attraction is showing,  
With blushes and smiles in their witchery glowing,  
And eyes which are glancing like starlight around.

Yet still, though the dance has such power in beguiling  
The long dreary silence of midnight away,  
And bright are those eyes which, unsettled and smiling,  
To all that behold them distribute their ray,—  
If even a world should unite to caress thee,  
And scatter its roses of pleasure to bless thee,  
Though no transient cloud should arise to distress thee,  
The joy of such feelings must early decay.

And sweeter it is when the night flowers are weeping  
At midnight, in silence, their tears of perfume,  
To wander mid scenes where the moonbeams are sleeping,  
Enamored, on beds of the hyacinth's bloom;  
And with one whose affections to thine are united,  
To whom thy young heart its devotion has pledged,  
To turn to the landscape so brilliantly lighted  
Those eyes, which the purest of feelings illumine;

And to know that the heart which beside thee is beating,  
For thee would the joy of existence resign,  
That the lover whose eloquent glance thou art meeting  
Can gaze on no beauty so cherished as thine.  
And thus with the bright stars glittering o'er thee,  
An Eden of nature all smiling before thee,  
And one faithful heart which exists to adore thee,  
To find the deep stillness of midnight—divine.

THE IVY.

Why love the Ivy? hast thou seen,  
As winter's day fell chill and drear,  
Its glossy robe of richest green  
Hang graceful 'mid the forest bare?  
Emblem of Hope, which still can bless,  
When all around is comfortless.

Why love the Ivy? take thy stand  
In grandeur's desolated hall,  
And o'er the work of Time's rude hand  
How decently its dark wreathes fall—  
Emblem of Pity's mantle laid  
Over some wreck by sorrow made.

Why love the Ivy? mark yon oak,  
Leafless and bleached by rain and wind,  
How Ivy lends a sheltering cloak,  
Around its old limbs closely twined—  
Emblem of earthly comforts gone,  
And heaven's own robe of peace put on.

The star which lights life's dreariest waste,  
The balm which soothes its darkest woes,  
And life's dim cheerless evening graced  
By the calm hope a Christian knows—  
These in their emblem joined approve  
The Ivy's claim on human love.

[The Spare Minutes of a Minister.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING IN PROVIDENCE.—The  
Democrats of Rhode Island held a mass meeting  
in Providence on Wednesday. Some 7,000 to 8,000  
persons were present. Much enthusiasm was man-  
ifested. Hon. Philip Allen presided, and the  
meeting was addressed by Hon. D. A. Smalley of  
Vermont, Hon. W. B. Sayles of Providence, Hon.  
Nathan Porter of Cranston, and others. Letters  
were received from Lewis Cass, Rufus Choate, John  
Van Buren, Howell Cobb, and others, regretting  
their inability to be present.

Day of

Bearing and Distance.

Day of

Bearing and Distance.



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[For the Standard.]  
ROCHESTER PIC-NIC.

Mr. Editor:—As the *Standard* is made the medium for difusing intelligence of what is going on in this part of the country, I thought I could not better spend a few leisure moments, than by giving you a brief account of a "Pic Nic" that came off in Rochester on Wednesday, 3d instant.

The place selected for the occasion was a beautiful grove on the land and near the residence of Messrs. Bradford and Dennis Sherman. A general invitation was extended to the neighbors and friends in the vicinity, while a goodly number from New Bedford joined with them on the occasion.

"All thought it well  
To lay aside a day the busy ones  
Of life; And in the cooling  
Shade of Nature's grove, renew  
Old acquaintance long cherished."

The grove was cleared of underbrush and other obstructions, benches and swings erected, and every thing fitted up for the convenience of the company. A stand for the speakers and officers was erected, carpeted and provided with chairs, around which was a tower in the form of a half circle, forming a shady recess made with the green leaves and the branches of the trees. In front of the stand was a banner on which was inscribed "Fremont and Dayton." The letters were composed of leaves, and were the work of the fair "Jessies" of Rochester.

The number present was about 300, and every countenance wore an impress of enjoyment. The day was fine, and every one amused themselves according to their different tastes. Some of the company sauntered and chatted with their friends among the embowering trees, others reclining on rustic benches beneath, while the more courageous sought recreation and amusement in the swings. Others perchance collected in cheerful groups here and there over the green of the bordering meadow, while many gathered around the table admiring the tasteful display of refreshments amid the beautiful flowers.

At 12 o'clock, there was served up an excellent chowder, under the superintendence of Allen Rider, Esq., assisted by the worthy matrons of Rochester. At 2 o'clock the company was called to order by Josiah S. Bonney, Esq., of New Bedford, and the meeting organized by the choice of Alden Rouns-ville, Esq., President, Messrs. John B. Starrevant and Dennis Sherman, Vice Presidents, and J. W. Phipps, Secretary, all of Rochester. The President, on taking the chair, made a few appropriate remarks, and introduced to the audience A. L. West, Esq., of New Bedford.

Mr. W. made a glowing and eloquent speech of an hour in length, in favor of Fremont and freedom, in which he enchaind the audience, only to be interrupted by shouts of applause.

Josiah S. Bonney, Esq., of New Bedford, then addressed the meeting in an interesting and humorous manner. He thought they had nothing to fear when they had the ladies on their side, and he confidently believed if they used their influence, we were sure of "Fremont and Jessie."

Mr. B. was followed by speeches from J. B. Starrevant, Esq., Rev. Lorenzo D. Johnson, Rev. E. W. Harrington and Thomas Ellis, Esq., of Rochester, all of which were well received, and will tell in November next.

A vote was then taken, which resulted in the entire vote for Fremont and Dayton. There was not a single vote for either of the other candidates. Three cheers were then given for Fremont and Dayton, and the Grove was named "Fremont and Dayton Grove." The company then repaired to the table and partook of a bountiful supper, prepared by the fair "Jessies" of Rochester.

Great credit is due the Messrs. Shermans and family for their attentions to their friends, to whom they contributed much enjoyment while with them.

As the day drew to a close, we took our departure for home, and after a pleasant drive of an hour and a half, found ourselves in the gas lighted streets of the city, feeling much pleased with our journey to the country.

FREMONT CAMP.—The work of building the Fremont Camp, on Purchase street, is vigorously prosecuted, to-day. This temple of Freedom will soon be ready for consecration to the great cause. The flag staff erected, yesterday, is a noble one and overlooks all the surrounding country. Push on the work; finish the Camp and let us have one of the most rousing meetings ever held in New Bedford, under its broad arched temple roof.

Lat. by D. R.	Lat. by Obs.	Mer. Dist.	Diff. Long.	Long. in	Bearing and Distance.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL PIC-NIC

Of the Middle Street Christian Church and Society, (Rev. James Taylor's,) with their Sabbath School and friends, took place at Tremont, yesterday. The day was one of the finest—such a day as our own New England Indian Summer alone can give us. The early morning train which left for the grove, over the Fairhaven railroad, had rising eight hundred excursionists on board. The number was subsequently augmented by other trains run to the ground during the forenoon, and by arrivals from Fairhaven, Mattapoisett, Rochester, Marion, Wareham, Middleboro', Sandwich, and other places, until, at noon, it could not have been much less than three thousand.

The company called to order by J. B. Ashley, Esq., Superintendent of the Sabbath School, who made a pertinent and effective address. A prayer was then offered by Rev. Mr. Girdwood, of this city, which was followed by singing by the children. Then came appropriate remarks by Revs. Messrs. Bradford, Orrel and Taylor, of this city.

THE DINNER.—Plates were laid for ten hundred and forty persons, and they were all taken. The tables were well provided with all that could be desired in the way of refreshments. Under the admirable management of Mr. Ashley and the Committee, the large multitude were each one accommodated at the table without disorder or confusion. We never saw anything of the kind better managed.

THE AFTERNOON.—In the afternoon, able and interesting addresses were made by James B. Congdon, Esq., and Hon. Rodney French, of this city, which were listened to with marked attention. After singing by the children, spirited addresses were also made by Rev. Mr. Taylor and J. B. Ashley, Esq., and others.

CREDITABLE.—The singing by the children belonging to the Sabbath School, was very creditable indeed, and was much commended. Mr. C. L. Church, of this city, presided at the piano. During the day, several of the children played upon the piano and sang many select pieces. They were little girls from twelve to fourteen years of age, and their performances were very pleasing.

Good order prevailed within the grove, and every thing passed off to general satisfaction. Among other "institutions," we noticed the swings which were most busily employed by the children and others of a larger growth who seemed to enjoy the "revolution" hugely.

The grove is a beautiful one; the trees are at convenient distances, and their wide-spread branches afford a most grateful shade from the sun's too warm embrace. It is frequently used for pic-nics by parties from several places in this section of the State.

The train that left the ground at 4½ o'clock, was composed of seventeen cars, which were crowded. The evening train up consisted of eight cars, also crowded with people. All the trains upon the road were run without accident of any kind whatever. The fact speaks well for the management of the road. Mr. Scott, the Superintendent, and Messrs. Judd and Manter, Conductors, won many good opinions for their care and attention.

The pic-nic passed off well. Its managers may take a just pride in their success and the general satisfaction given. When they have another one we hope they will give us another invitation.

ANOTHER PIC NIC AT TREMONT.—The Sabbath School connected with the Elm street Methodist Church, under the superintendence of Mr. Alanson Gammons, went to Tremont in the Fairhaven cars this morning. Four cars were filled by the first train, and two by the second train. We learn that they are having a fine time. The exercises were commenced in the grove by a prayer by Rev. Mr. Bradford, and singing by the children. Then followed speeches from Dr. Stearns and others.

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A NEW BATCH OF SLAVE STATES.—A letter-writer thus divides the possibilities for slave States, if a slavery-extension President comes in:

- 3 new Slave States out of Kansas.
- 2 new Slave States out of Nebraska.
- 3 new Slave States out of Texas.
- 2 new Slave States out of Washington.
- 2 new Slave States out of Oregon.
- 2 new Slave States out of the N. West Territory.
- 1 new Slave State out of the Indian Territory.
- 4 new Slave States out of New Mexico.
- 1 new Slave State out of Utah.
- 2 new Slave States out of Minnesota.
- 1 new Slave State out of South California.
- 3 new Slave States out of Cuba.

29 additional Slave States.

Supposing that Kansas should be lost to freedom, the above estimate is reasonable. If there is right in making Kansas slave ground, the same right will carry the institution into the above territories.

NEW YORK DEMOCRAT.—An influential Democratic organ in New York, the Albany Argus, declares in the following emphatic terms, that union between the Democratic and Fillmore parties is an impossibility.

"The Democratic party enters into no coalitions. It will not in this campaign dishonor its past history, by departing from its time honored adherence to principle. It has a creed of its own, well defined and clearly understood, for which it does battle, and it never abandons it for the sake of a temporary advantage. It acts not merely for to-day, but also for the future. The leading features of the distinctive Know Nothing creed are clearly inconsistent with the principles of the Democratic party and utterly preclude the latter from imitating the example of the Republicans and fraternizing with the former. The Democratic party will stand on its own platform, and meet either victory or defeat, fighting under its own distinctive flag. Principle and policy alike forbid any other course."

# The Mercury.

## TO AUTUMN.

Hail, yellow Autumn! though thou art not now,  
As once, my favorite season. It requires  
The buoyancy of soul which youth inspires,  
To love to see the leaves drop from the bough,  
The withered leaves; and the relentless plough  
Turn o'er the sward; while curlews, whistling shrill,  
Sing Nature's requiem on the mountain's brow,  
And all the air is as blue marble, still with a soft moil  
It was a kind of triumph once to see  
All Nature die, and find myself at ease  
In youth, that seemed an immortality:  
But I am changed now, and feel with trees  
A brotherhood, and in their obsequies  
Think of my own. Thus time hath wrought with me.

[JAMES COCHRANE.]

SUCCESSFUL APPLICATION OF ELECTRICITY IN THE CURE OF DISEASE.—Dr. Robert Remak, of the University of Berlin, Prussia, known to the medical profession of both hemispheres as an eminent physiologist, and noted for his valuable discoveries in the sphere of microscopical observations, has lately invented and successfully applied 'a new method' of introducing constant galvanic currents into the nerves and muscles of patients, whereby cases of palsy of every kind, apoplexy, atrophy of the muscles and of the spinal marrow—some of them from ten to twenty years standing—have been, it is said, entirely cured in a few minutes. Within a period of six weeks, out of four hundred patients that had lost the use of their limbs and muscles, upwards of 200 have been entirely restored to health, whilst the remainder were rapidly improving under the treatment. A printed synopsis of this scientific discovery and its results, transmitted by the author, will appear in the next January number of the Medical Journal, published in Philadelphia.

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The several American Councils of this city, held a meeting at American Hall on Saturday evening, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the Conventions to be holden at Barnstable, the 8th inst. The following gentlemen were appointed, with power to fill vacancies, viz:—

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| Jacob L. Porter,   | George H. Clark,   |
| Lazarus S. Morton, | Edward Milliken,   |
| Wm. G. Taber,      | Thomas West,       |
| Daniel Homer,      | E. C. Leonard,     |
| Henry F. Thomas,   | Francis L. Porter, |
| Asa R. Nye,        | James R. Denham,   |
| Wm. S. Cobb,       | Leonard Jenney,    |
| N. Gilbert, Jr.    |                    |

The above delegates were authorized to act in both Representative and Councillor Conventions.

The meeting was addressed by Judge Barney, Jas. R. Denham, Henry F. Thomas, J. L. Porter and others.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Convention, a Gardner meeting was held, J. L. Porter in the chair. Several speeches were made, and a thorough organization of the friends of Gardner was urged, in order that as heavy a vote as possible might be cast in his favor. This meeting then adjourned to meet at the same place on Tuesday evening next, and all persons in favor of Gardner and the American ticket, were invited to attend.

## THE RAILWAY.

The silent glen, the sunless stream,  
To wandering boyhood dear,  
And treasured still in many a dream,  
They are no longer here;  
A huge red mound of earth is thrown  
Across the glen so wild and lone,  
The stream so cold and clear,  
And lightning speed, and thundering sound,  
Pass hourly o'er the unsightly mound.

Nor this alone; for many a mile  
Along that iron way,  
No verdant banks or hedgerows smile  
In summer's glory gay;  
Thro' chasms that yawn as though the earth  
Were rent in some strange mountain-birth,  
Whose depths exclude the day,  
We're borne along at headlong pace,  
To win from time the wearying race.

The wayside inn, with homelike air,  
No longer tempts a guest  
To taste its unpretending fare,  
Or seek its welcome rest.  
The prancing team, the merry horn,  
The cool fresh road at early morn;  
The coachman's ready jest;  
All, all to distant dream-land gone,  
While shrieking trains are hurrying on.

Yet greet we them with thankful hearts,  
And eyes that own no tear,  
'Tis nothing now, the space which parts  
The distant from the dear;  
The wing that to her cherished nest  
Bears home the bird's exulting breast,  
Has found its rival here.  
With speed like hers we too can haste,  
The bliss of meeting hearts to taste.

For me, I gaze along the line  
To watch the approaching train,  
And deem it still, 'twixt me and mine,  
A rude but welcome chain  
To bind us in a world, whose ties  
Each passing hour to sever tries.  
But here may try in vain,  
To bring us near home many an art,  
Stern fate employs to keep apart.

NEW BEDFORD. Should any of our readers have occasion to visit the beautiful city of New Bedford, we would advise them—even though at the expense of a day's detention in the city, to take a drive over "Clark's Point road,"—a splendid avenue eighty feet wide, nearly five miles long, and as smooth and as level as a floor. This road has been built during the two or three years past, and in years to come will be regarded by every citizen of New Bedford as the greatest ornament and attraction of their beautiful city. The avenue for its whole extent skirts the shore of the bay, across which can be seen the Elizabeth and other islands, and on whose surface may be seen the white-winged coursers of the sea, hurrying forth to distant climes, or returning laden with the fruits of the enterprise and energy of merchants of the city. A distinguished divine, who passed over it a few days ago, remarked that in all his travels at home and on the continent, he had never seen so splendid an avenue as that over which he was then passing. The avenue cost some \$60,000, and is a good "investment."

There are few of our New England towns, or cities which contain so many splendid residences, and such finely shaded streets as New Bedford. The visitor to New Bedford will see conclusive evidence of its present prosperity, in the erection of a number of blocks of fine stores, and a large number of dwellings. A new common is also being laid out at the North end, near the depot, which will be a great ornament to that section of the city.

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Glorious News From Maine!



HAMLIN ELECTED GOVERNOR BY A MA-  
JORITY OF 15,000!!  
THE REPUBLICANS HAVE CARRIED EVERY  
THING BEFORE THEM!!!

We received a telegraphic despatch from Maine about 10 o'clock, last night, announcing that the Republicans had carried the State, by 12000 majority. This morning's news more than confirms our despatch. We have returns from 148 towns (about two thirds of the vote of the State) which give for Governor—Hamlin (republican) 37,874, Wells (democrat) 22,673, Patten (whig) 3,990—Hamlin's majority 11,211.

Last year, Morrill (repub.) had 51,448  
Wells (democrat) 48,373  
Reed (whig) 10,645  
Majority against Morrill in 1855—7,530

Republican gain 18,741

If the same ratio of increase prevails throughout the State, and no doubt it will as the small towns will be if possible more strongly Republican than the larger ones from which we have heard, Hamlin's majority will exceed 15,000. The returns from the Congressional elections are incomplete, but there is no doubt of the election of the entire republican delegation—six members. John M. Wood of Portland, republican, is re-elected in the first district by a large majority. The other elections are also sure. Both branches of the Legislature are largely republican. This ensures the election of a United States Senator for six years, in place of Mr. Hamlin, whose term expires on the 4th of March next.

The news is good enough—all that we could ask and more than we expected. The union between the democrats and old line whigs was perfect. Three of the latter were on the democratic ticket for members of Congress, and coalitions were also formed for State Senators. The democrats also held the State government. Besides this, Maine has a vast extent of sea coast with an almost countless number of tide waiters in the interest of the general government. But all these influences availed nothing. The Republicans fought nobly and achieved a glorious triumph. Maine was considered a doubtful State. The democrats and old line whigs worked with desperation, but the people were aroused and victory full and complete crowned their efforts. The State is sure for Fremont by more than 20,000 majority. Mark that.

What a noble response the "Star in the East" sends to gallant little Iowa away on our Western frontier. The East and the West have spoken in thunder tones for Freedom. The North will not hold back.

We append the vote of a few of the largest towns. They show how the election went and what people think of Kansas border ruffianism:

	Hamlin.	Wells.	Patten.
Portland,	2438	1757	358
Brunswick,	552	228	160
Lewiston,	703	257	37
Bangor,	1731	1084	163
Ellsworth,	529	247	77
Rockland,	863	441	31

It has been alleged that Fremont was tendered the honor of a nomination by the Democracy. This has been denied. Speaker Banks, at the late meeting in Freeport, Ill., referring to this matter, said—according to the Chicago Democrat:

Why do they speak of Fremont as "gold metal"? Because he repelled their pro-slavery overtures. (A voice—"That's denied.") It cannot be—the overture fell on these ears. (Loud cheers.) A prominent Southern man, in my presence, asked his opinions on the slavery question, in reference to becoming a candidate for the Presidency, and he replied,—"Presidency or no Presidency, living or dying, I am opposed to the spread of slavery." (Prolonged cheering.)

Boston Journal.

TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 11, 1856.

THE ELECTION. The election returns come in slowly. Not enough is yet known of the result in Tennessee and Louisiana to take them out of the doubtful list, although our latest dispatches give the former State to Buchanan.

From Illinois, the latest reports are that Buchanan has carried the State by 3000 majority; no figures are given. The Republicans, however, have elected their State ticket by a large majority. Col. William H. Bissell, who was a Democratic member of the last Congress, and opposed the Nebraska bill throughout, is the Governor elect, beating Col. Wm. A. Richardson, who was Douglas's lieutenant in carrying that bill through the House.

Florida has probably gone for Buchanan by a small majority.

From Pennsylvania we have official returns from seventeen counties, including Philadelphia. The vote, compared with that cast in October, foots up as follows:

OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.	
Scott, D.	30,686	Buchanan	98,192
Cochran, U.	83,823	Total Opp.	90,702
Dem. maj.	5,137	Dem. maj.	7,490

Dem. gain since October 737

In Philadelphia the Democratic gain over the combined opposition is 2812, but in the sixteen other counties officially heard from there is a Democratic loss of over 2000 as compared with the October election. The northern and western counties will show considerable gains for the opposition. It is not at all certain that Buchanan has a clear majority of the votes in his own State.

The following is a tabular statement of the returns as far as received:

	Dem.	Union Ticket.	Straight.	Total.
	Buch.	Frem.	Fill.	Opp.
Allegheny	9,062	13,668	328	23,058
Bedford	2,458	306	1,784	2,342
Carbon	1,866	392	307	1,555
Columbia	2,889	1,239	210	1,451
Cumberland	3,227	1,472	1,555	1,956
Dauphin	3,093	1,514	2,339	1,956
Delaware	1,905	1,568	158	2,496
Huntingden	2,764	926	993	2,571
Lehigh	4,426	3,319	91	3,411
Lucerne	6,791	4,850	305	5,718
Mifflin	1,491	216	989	1,266
Monroe	2,275	660	57	1,229
Northampton	5,263	1,167	615	3,066
Northumberland	3,059	966	1,096	2,356
Philadelphia	38,222	7,892	12,218	31,976
Chester	3,332		823	6,756
Franklin	2,469		16	3,880
Total	98,192	40,853	22,991	17,566

In New York, the majority of Fremont over Buchanan is now up to 75,000, and will be slightly increased. Over Fillmore, Fremont has now 130,000, King's (Rep.) majority over Parker (Dem.) for Governor, will certainly exceed 50,000. Over Brooks, it is at least 100,000. The rest of the Republican State ticket runs a little better than King. The Legislature will stand about 80 Republican, 86 Buchanan, and 8 American.

The vote in Connecticut, excepting four towns, which will give a small plurality for Buchanan, is as follows:

Counties.	Fremont.	Buchanan.	Fillmore.
Hartford	8,420	7,066	309
New Haven	7,840	7,133	459
New London	4,988	3,653	323
Fairfield	5,622	4,917	825
Windham	3,536	2,236	51
Litchfield	5,116	3,510	149
Middlesex	2,988	3,166	182
Tolland	2,407	1,953	35
Total	40,847	33,711	2,354

Fremont over Buchanan, 7,073; over Fillmore, 37,493; over both, 4,719.

In Rhode Island, the complete vote is as follows:

Counties.	Fremont.	Buchanan.	Fillmore.
Providence County	6,993	4,132	331
Newport County	1,258	750	659
Bent County	1,260	566	15
Washington County	1,443	495	452
Bristol County	603	337	218
Total	11,467	6,580	1,675

Fremont's majority in the State is 3212; over Buchanan, 4887; over Fillmore, 9822.

Political.

The Baltimore Patriot says that 211 votes were cast for Mr. Fremont in Baltimore, mostly by Germans. In Louisville he had fifteen votes. The Republicans of New Castle County, Delaware, polled 700 votes. Wilmington cast ten per cent. of her whole vote for Fremont.

The Kensington-Square (Pa.) Free Press, says: "We proclaim John C. Fremont our candidate for the Presidency in 1860, and we venture to say that this will be the sentiment of the people of the United States. We need a Pennsylvanian for Vice President, and that man is James Pollock, our present popular Governor. Let us not be cheated."

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MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

ON MONDAY, MARCH 2.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Republicans at their Head Quarters last evening, to hear the report of the Ward Committees. Geo. G. Gifford, Esq., was chosen Chairman and Nathan E. Hammett, Secretary.

The following is a list of officers reported by the Chairman of the respective Wards:—

For Mayor—GEORGE H. DUNBAR.

Aldermen.

Ward 1—Sherman White, 4—John A. P. Allen,  
2—H. Van Campen, 5—Elisha Thornton,  
3—Thomas Wilcox, 6—Henry T. Wood.

ASSESSORS AT LARGE.

Joseph Cornell, Ezra K. Delano, Augustus P. Hamlin.

WARD ONE.

COUNCILMEN—Warren Ladd, Caleb Hammond, Geo. W. Howland, Sabin P. Chamberlain.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE—Alanson Borden, James M. Lawton, Chas. R. Tucker.

ASSESSOR—Isaac Case.

OVERSEER OF POOR—Silas Stetson.

WARD TWO.

COUNCILMEN—Oliver H. P. Brown, Henry Pierce, John K. Cushing, Otis Manchester.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE—Zephth Darfee, Horatio A. Kempton, Edwin L. Barney.

ASSESSOR—Ebenezer L. Foster.

OVERSEER OF POOR—George Perry.

WARD THREE.

COUNCILMEN—Ambrose Vincent, Andrew G. Pierce, Arvin Smith, John B. Hyde.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE—James Taylor, Timothy Stowe, Shipley W. Bumpus.

ASSESSOR—David B. Wilcox.

OVERSEER OF POOR—John N. Barrows.

WARD FOUR.

COUNCILMEN—John H. Chapman, Edmund Anthony, Caleb L. Ellis, Nathan E. Hammett.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE—Thomas M. Stetson, Wheelock Craig, Daniel Wilder.

ASSESSOR—Joseph Brownell.

OVERSEER OF POOR—William A. Gordon.

WARD FIVE.

COUNCILMEN—Issac D. Hall, Edward Howland, George R. Taber, Lawrence Grinnell.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE—Thomas R. Rodman, Asa C. Pierce, Wm. Howland.

ASSESSOR—Daniel Davis.

OVERSEER OF POOR—Samuel Watson.

WARD SIX.

COUNCILMEN—Amasa T. Thompson, Wm. H. Macy, Zenas Wood, Henry T. Leonard.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE—Wm. W. Crapo, Albert G. Stanton, Charles O. Sayer.

OVERSEER OF POOR—Alanson Williston.

ASSESSOR—Robt. A. Sherman.

CITIZEN'S NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were adopted at the "Citizens" meeting held at Thornton's Block last evening:—

FOR MAYOR.

JAMES D. THOMPSON.

ALDERMEN.

WARD 1—Henry F. Thomas.

" 2 Calvin Staples.

" 3 Perry G. Macomber.

" 4 C. B. H. Fessenden.

" 5 Edward Merrill.

" 6 Josiah S. Bonney.

MEMBERS OF COMMON COUNCIL.

WARD 1—J. W. Frost, John Haskins, Noah Tripp, Charles H. Beetle.

WARD 2—Nathan Lewis, George G. Chase, Jacob S. Parker, Tillinghast Kirby.

WARD 3—Daniel Homer, George W. Parker, Stephen W. McFarlin, Lewis Hathaway.

WARD 4—John H. Chapman, John W. Nickerson, Cyrus W. Brown, Edward Munro.

WARD 5—John R. Thornton, Abner J. Phipps, Allen Reed, George Wilson.

WARD 6—Simeon S. Pollock, Robert C. Topham, Lemuel R. Eldridge, William E. Mason.

ASSESSORS AT LARGE.

Henry S. Packard, Daniel Davis, Augustus Harrington.

NEW BEDFORD.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 23, 1857.

MUNICIPAL NOMINATIONS. — We present our readers with the respective nominations, on the Republican and Citizens' tickets. There are many excellent names on both these tickets, and also on each there are those whom it is not in our province to support. As we have uniformly advocated the principle that politics should not govern in our municipal elections, but that the best men should be selected for the offices, our citizens, if they believe as we do, will no doubt chose from the two tickets such gentlemen as are most appropriate. We shall hope, that they will select the most worthy candidates. We have already expressed our preference decidedly for the Republican nominations. We do not, however, consider all the names on this ticket as appropriate. Many of our friends are also on the Citizens' nominations, which it will be observed, is widely different from that proposed at the last meeting. Whichever of these tickets may be chosen, we believe there is a majority of fair and honorable men on each, and so believing we leave them for our citizens to decide upon, as their most prudent opinion may determine. The public interest, in this election, does not appear to be of an intense character.

The Mercury.

THE VOICE OF THE WOODS.

There's a charm in the voice of the Spring's young birds—

There's joy in the music of loving words;  
And the voice of the rill and the murmur'ing sea  
Have each a charm of their own for me.  
But 'tis sweeter than all in the dark lone wood  
To stand where the foot of man never stood,  
And listening, silent, with lips apart,  
Give ear to the sounds which o'erwhelm the heart—  
Each passionate wish of the soul subdued,  
Hushed by that mighty solitude!

Yes! there's a voice in the lonely wood,  
By the lonely heart best understood:  
A music as soft as the shadows green,  
Which silently fall o'er that tranquil scene:  
A voice as healing as ever spoke  
From the mistletoe-bough of the Druid oak;  
While an anthem from Nature to Nature's Lord  
From the myriad throats of the wood is poured!  
O! mine be the choice of bold Robin Hood,  
Whose heart found a home in the lone green wood.

There is a real feeling in this bit of summer landscape from a new volume of poems by Cradock Newton, just published in London;

Earth putteth on the borrow'd robes of heaven,  
And sitteth in a sabbath of still rest;  
And silence swells into a dreamy sound,  
That sinks again to silence... The woods drone  
A drowsy song, that in its utterance dies;  
And the dim voice of indolent herds float by,  
With slow, luxurious calm. The rannel hath  
Its tune beneath the trees. The insect throng,  
Drunk with the wine of summer, dart and dance  
In mazy play; and through the woodlands swell  
The tender trembles of the ringdove's dole.  
And here and there, from clustering groups of trees,  
Rise hamlet spire and gables grey, half hid  
With green profusion— quaint manorial homes,  
Whose quiet household smoke seems motionless  
And pictured on the blue.

MARRIAGE.

The bridegroom spake low and led onward the bride,  
And before the high altar they stood side by side;  
The rite-book is open'd, the rite is begun—  
They have knelt down together to rise up as one.

[Elizabeth B. Browning.]

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Celebration of the Great and Glorious and  
Eternal Sunday of the U. S. at Naushon.

We had the pleasure of witnessing one of the pleas-  
antest and most successful of the many celebrations  
of the Fourth of July on the Island of Naushon.

Captain Wainwright acted as master of ceremo-  
nies, backed by Mr. Otis Lake and his good wife.

The entertainment consisted of a clam-bake and a  
chowder, prepared in masterly style, at Beach Or-  
chard, a most loving and romantic spot. Here met  
the denizens of Naushon, and here they enjoyed the  
rare feast under the magnificent monarchs of the for-  
est, away from the din and smoke of cities, surround-  
ed by all that is lovely in nature and free from the  
decorations of art, and the fascinations of music and  
gold lace; the lambkins tripped upon the green  
sward and the young fawns alarmed at the intrusion  
of man bounded, in their freedom among the glades  
and dells, the woodpecker busily "tapped the hollow  
beach tree," and the thrush, the cat-bird, and the rob-  
bin, hopped familiarly from spray to spray, and claim-  
ed a share of the crumbs which fell from the table of  
contentment and plenty, while the graceful squirrel  
sat chattering on the bough, wondering what part of  
the feast belonged to him.

The vehicles which transported the merry party  
were unique and appropriate, the "State carriage"  
consisting of a double ox wagon, with a canvass cov-  
er, drawn by milk white steers. Next, the wagon  
decked in green boughs, and propelled by two mules  
of high breeding, and several smaller teams equally  
appropriate and exclusive. In the distance skim-  
ming along the rock-bound coast, was the Gover-  
nor's yacht, the Azalea, with all her wings spread,  
and her gay bunting flirting in the summer's breeze,  
occasionally she fired mimic artillery and let off  
squibs and rockets.

The bill of fare consisted of: 1st—Chowder, "a  
la creme;" 2d—Clam-bake, with French corn in the  
cob; 3d—Ice Cream, "a la venille;" 4th—Lobsters,  
"a la maitreid'hotel;" 5th—Current Cake, of sever-  
al kinds; 6th—Brown-bread and Johnny-Cake; 7th  
—Milk Punch and Egg-nogg; 8th—Strawberries  
and Cream, "a la sucre."

The strawberries were gathered on hills near by, in-  
dependent of the culture of man, and the cream tak-  
en directly from the Ayrshire and Devon cows driv-  
en, decked in gay ribbons, to the feast. The milk  
of the island cows is so rich and the market so dis-  
tant, that it needs no adulteration.

The lads and lasses danced upon the lawn to a  
sweet toned violin, accompanied by an accordeon  
and a virgin hair comb. Mr. and Mrs. Lake, although  
not the most sylphlike in figure, joined in the dance,  
and strongly illustrated that if more had been de-  
manded more could have been performed. It was  
altogether a scene to be remembered. How differ-  
ent from the noisy displays on the main where the  
ring of crackers, the banging of guns, the rattle of  
artillery and the clang of bells, made day hideous,  
and where every quiet citizen exclaimed—"Thank  
Heaven, the fourth of July only comes once a year."

Yours, truly, Rusticus.

The inhabitants being strictly temperate no spir-  
it entered into the composition.

VERMONT ELECTION.—The victory of the Republi-  
cans in Vermont is brilliant beyond our highest  
expectations. The current of popular opinion runs  
with full force in favor of Free Territories. The  
Administration party in Vermont is almost en-  
tirely obliterated. The Republicans have elected  
the State officers, both branches of the Legislature,  
and the three members of the U. S. House of Rep-  
resentatives. Vermont nobly follows the example  
of Iowa. It will be impossible to stop the move-  
ment. The tide is moving rapidly and will swell  
to an extent that will sweep the entire free States.

Returns have been received from 102 towns,  
which give the Republican ticket upwards of  
"twelve thousand majority." The 130 towns to be  
heard from will increase the majority to nearly  
twenty thousand.

In 95 towns the Democrats have elected but  
three representatives to the Legislature. All the  
other State officers are carried by the Republicans.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—In the first district, 30  
towns have been heard from which give Walton  
(Rep.) 4330; Needham (Dem.) 1278; Pierpont (In-  
dependent) 603; majority for Walton 2449.

In the second district, 33 towns give Morill  
(Rep.) 5981; Chase (Dem.) 1691; majority for  
Morill 4290.

In the third district, 32 towns give Royce (Rep.)  
5961; Bingham (Dem.) 2372; majority for Royce  
3589.

We are anxious to hear from Maine. She will  
follow in the same line, though her triumph may  
not be so complete.

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Mr. Buchanan reached the Capital at 1 o'clock, where a tremendous crowd was awaiting his arrival. He was received with enthusiastic cheers. Mr. Buchanan proceeded immediately to the Senate chamber, where the oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Taney. He afterwards emerged from the chamber and proceeded to the Eastern Portico of the Capital, where a temporary stage was erected and in the presence of many thousands proceeded to deliver his Inaugural Address.

*Fellow Citizens* :—I appear before you this day to take the solemn oath that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States and will, to the best of my ability, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States. In entering upon this great office I most humbly invoke the God of our fathers for wisdom and firmness to execute its high and responsible duties in such a manner as to restore harmony vnd the ancient friendship among the people of the several States and to preserve our free institutions throughout many generations. Convinced that I owe my election to the inherent love for the Constitution and the Union which still animates the hearts of the American people, let me earnestly ask their powerful support in sustaining all just measures calculated to perpetuate these, and the richest political blessings which heaven has ever bestowed upon any nation.

We have recently passed through a Presidential contest in which the passions of our fellow citizens were excited to the highest degree by questions of deep and vital importance; but when the people avowed their will, the tempest at once subsided and all was calm. The voice of the majority speaking in the manner prescribed by the Constitution was heard, and instant submission followed. Our own country could alone have exhibited so grand and striking a spectacle of the capacity of man for self government. What a happy conception then was it for Congress to apply this simple rule, that the will of the majority govern, to the settlement of the question of domestic slavery in the Territories. Congress is neither to legislate upon slavery into Territories or States, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Institution of the United States. As a natural consequence, Congress has also prescribed, that when the Territory of Kansas shall be admitted as a State, it shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission. A different opinion has arisen in regard to the time when the people of a territory shall decide the question for themselves. This is happily a matter of but little practical importance, and besides it is a judicial question, which legitimately belongs to the Supreme court of the U. S. before whom it is now pending, and will it is understood be speedily and finally settled. To their decision, in common with all good citizens, I shall cheerfully submit, whatever this may be, though it has been my individual opinion that under the Nebraska Kansas act the appropriate period will be when the number of actual residents in the territory shall justify the formation of a constitution with a view to its admission. It is the bounden and indispensable duty of the government of the United States to secure to every resident inhabitant, the free and independent expression of

The whole Territorial question being thus settled upon the principles of squatter sovereignty, a principle as ancient as free government itself, everything of a practical nature has been decided, and no other question remains for adjustment, because all agree that under the Constitution slavery in the States is beyond the reach of any human power except that of the respective States themselves wherein it exists. May we not hope that the long agitation of this subject is approaching its end, and that the geographical parties to which it has given existence, and which were so much dreaded by the Father of his Country, will speedily become extinct. Most happy will it be for the country when the public mind shall be diverted from this question to others of more pressing and practical importance. Throughout the whole progress of this agitation which has scarcely known any intermission for more than twenty years, whilst it has been productive of no positive good, to any human being, it has been the prolific source of

Next in importance to the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union is the duty of preserving the Government free from taint or even the suspicion of corruption. Public virtue is the vital spirit of republics, and history proves that where this has decayed and the love of money has usurped its place although the forms of free government may remain for a season, the substance has departed forever. Our financial condition is without a parallel in history. No nation has ever before been embarrassed from too large a surplus in its treasury. This almost necessarily gives breath to extravagant legislation, it produces wild schemes of expenditure, and begets a race of speculators and jobbers whose ingenuity is exerted in contriving and promoting expedients to obtain the public money. The party through its special agents whether rightfully or wrongfully is suspected, and the character of the government suffers in the estimation of the people. This is in itself a very great evil. The rational mode of relief from this embarrassment is to appropriate the surplus in the treasury to great national objects, for which a clear warrant can be framed in the Constitution. Among these I might mention the extinguishment of the public debt, reasonable increase of the Navy, which is at present inadequate to the protection of our vast tonnage afloat, now greater than that of any other nation, as well as the defence of our extended sea coast. It is beyond all question the true principle that no more revenue ought to be collected from the people than the amount necessary to defray the expenses of a wise and economical and efficient administration of the government. To reach this point, it was necessary to resort to a modification of the Tariff, and this has been accomplished in such a manner as to do as little injury as may have been practicable to our domestic manufactures, especially those necessary for the defence of the country any discrimination against a particular branch for the purpose of benefiting favored corporations, individuals, or interests would have been unjust to the rest of the country, and inconsistent with that spirit of fairness and equality which ought to govern in the adjustment of revenue Tariff.

The federal Constitution is a grant from the States to Congress of certain specific powers, and the question whether this grant shall be liberally or strictly construed, has more or less divided political parties from the beginning. Without entering into

alliances has been a principle of our policy, ever since the days of Washington, and no one will attempt to dispute. In short we ought to do justice to all nations in return. It is thus and require justice. Nations have extended their glory that while sword we have never acquired any territory except by fair purchase, or as in the case of Texas, by the voluntary determination of a brave and independent people to blend their destinies with our own. Even our acquisitions from Mexico form no exception. Unwilling to take advantage of the fortune of war against a sister Republic, we purchased those possessions under the treaty of peace, for a sum which we considered at the time, a fair equivalent.

Whilst humbly invoking the blessings of Divine  
Providence on this great people.  
(Signed) JAMES BUCHANAN.

OREGON AS A SLAVE STATE.—The N. Y. Tribune has received bills from Oregon, to the effect that that Territory will in all probability present herself to the next Congress for admission into the Union as a State with a constitution legalizing slavery.



MINT OF THE UNITED STATES.—The Director of the Mint at Philadelphia, gives notice of the following regulations for carrying into effect the "Act relating to foreign coins and the coinage of cents at the mint of the United States," approved February 21, 1857, a copy of which Act is hereto appended :

1. On and after the 25th day of May next, applications may be made at the Mint for cents of the new issue in exchange for "the pieces commonly known as the quarter, eighth and sixteenth of the Spanish pillar dollar, and of the Mexican dollar," at the nominal rates of 24 cents, 12 1-2 cents, and 6 1-4 cents respectively; or in exchange for the copper cents heretofore issued; and the persons so applying will be attended to in their order, daily, between the hours of 9 and two o'clock.

2. The silver or copper coins thus offered must be in even sums of \$5 by count, and, for the present, not exceeding \$50; and in the case of silver, the sizes of denominations must be assorted and kept separate, so that any one package shall contain exactly \$5 (or a multiple thereof,) of quarters, or of eighths, or sixteenths. Care must also be taken to exclude from the silver any other kinds of coin than those specified in the law. A memorandum or label must be presented showing the value of the count of the pieces offered, and the denominations thereof; and in the case of copper, it must state that they are lawful coin of the United States. Such pieces of silver as are mutilated or so much worn as to be illegible, or as have any appearance, however, of being a counterfeit, will not be received for the new cents; but packages containing the same may be exchanged at another office in the Mint for silver coins of the United States. To prevent uncertainty as to what parcels (containing mutilated pieces or such as are worn smooth) will be rejected, it may be stated, that if \$5 by count, of quarter dollars, shall outweigh \$4.80 of U. S., silver coins of the present standard; or if the same amount, by count, of eighths, shall outweigh \$4.50; or if the same count of sixteenths shall outweigh \$4.50, they will be received at their nominal value in exchange for new cents; and it may save disappointment if holders will ascertain this before offering them, which may readily be done by the use of an ordinary balance.

3. The reasonable expenses of transportation of the new cent, in sums of fifty dollars, to any point accessible by railroad and steamboat, will be paid by the Mint.

4. Provision being made by the act for the receipt of the kinds of silver coin already specified "at the Treasury of the United States and its several offices," at the rate of twenty cents for one quarter of a dollar, ten cents for one eighth, and five cents for one sixteenth, with a view to their transmission to the Mint for recoinage, the coins so transmitted will be received at the Mint at these rates, the silver coins of the United States returned therefor, and the expenses of transportation both ways will be paid by the Mint.

5. In compliance with the sixth Section of the Act, whenever the Treasury Department shall designate any "Assistant Treasurer, Depositary, or other officer of the United States," who shall be charged with the business of making exchanges of the new cent, and shall issue a draft on the Treasurer of the Mint in favor of such officer, payable in cents of the new issue, the same will be transmitted in the order of the application, and the expenses of transportation will be paid by the Mint.

6. To avoid an undue pressure at the outset, and to further some of the main objects of the law, the exchanges for the present will only be made for the silver coins specified, and for the copper cents heretofore issued, and due notice will be given when the Mint is ready to receive the gold and silver coins of the United States in exchange for the new cent.

7. The Spanish and Mexican silver coins will still be received as heretofore, by weight, at the rate of 122 1-2 cts. per standard ounce, in exchange for silver coins of the United States at the option of the holder, but not in less sums than twenty dollars; except that if a less parcel is rejected when offered for cents, it may, to save trouble to the holder, be presented for exchange for silver.

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN, Director of the Mint.

FATAL ACCIDENT. The subject of the following obituary notice was formerly a resident of Newton Corner. He was but twenty-three years old at the time of his untimely death:

"On the morning of the 6th of April, 1857, Charles S. Ray, conductor of a freight train on the N. J. Central Railroad, while passing along his train in the performance of his duties, fell from the top of one of the cars to the track of the road, and was instantly killed.

The sudden death of this young man has carried sorrow to the hearts of his many friends, who in silence have shed tears of anguish over his untimely fate. Without the influence of family connections and relatives in the neighborhood, he had won for himself a place in the affectionate esteem of all who knew him, by his courteous and gentlemanly deportment; and by his faithful and assiduous attention to the business of his calling, had secured the entire confidence of his employers.

Not yet twenty-four years of age, Death has marked him for his own; and he sleeps his last sleep beside his mother, also early dead, in a quiet New England cemetery. He left his home in the full vigor of health and manhood, and before the setting of the sun of the 8th inst., all that was mortal of him had been laid quietly in the grave. So sudden had been the transition from life to death, that it seemed incomprehensible; yet the stern reality fell with crushing weight upon his friends, as they saw that in the midst of high hopes and bright anticipations, surrounded by the love of many warm hearts, he had been so suddenly summoned to the bar of God!

How instructive the lesson! Indeed in the midst of life are we in death; the hand uplifted ready to strike has but to descend; and the immortal spirit wings its flight to worlds unknown."

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[For the Standard.]  
ROCHESTER PIC NIC.

MR. EDITOR:—The Annual Pic Nic at Rochester came off on Tuesday, in that usual good style which has always characterized these social gatherings. The place selected for the occasion was Sherman's beautiful grove, where it was held last year, about two miles west of Rochester Centre. The day was fine and pleasant, and at an early hour there could have been seen a goodly number of carriages filled to their utmost capacity with cheerful and happy faces, leaving this city and wending their way out to join their friends, and spend the day in social, recreation and amusement. By the primitive simplicity which early characterized these social gatherings, they have always been enjoyed by all. As they have occurred year after year, the time for their annual return is looked forward to with pleasure.

“ But time rolls on, and year by year  
We change, grow up, or pass away ;  
Not twice the same assembly here  
Have hailed the *Annual Festival day*.”

The grove was fitted up with benches, and ample arrangements had been made for the amusement of the company. A stand for the speakers and officers had been erected, and provided with chairs, in front of which gracefully waved the "Stars and Stripes." At a short distance was spread a table of appropriate dimensions, beautifully decorated with flowers, on which, at 1½ o'clock, was served up an excellent quahang chowder, which had been prepared under the superintendence of Josiah S. Bonney, Esq., of New Bedford, and Mrs. Bradford Sherman, of Rochester. The gusto with which it was partaken evinced its excellence. After the "inner man" had been well cared for, each one sought his own amusement. Some took a stroll with their friends in the beautiful grove; others sought recreation in the swings, while a goodly number on one side could have been seen "tripping on the light fantastic toe." All appeared cheerful and happy, and every countenance wore an impress of enjoyment. After all were satisfied with their different amusements, Josiah S. Bonney, Esq., called them to order, and organized by the choice of Alden Rounseville, Esq., President, Messrs. Dennis Sherman and J. W. Phipps, Vice President, all of Rochester, and M. L. Eldridge, Esq., of Fairhaven, Secretary. The President on taking the chair, made a few appropriate remarks, and thanked them for the honor conferred upon him, and introduced to the company Josiah S. Bonney, Esq., of this city. Mr. B. came forward and congratulated his friends on having another opportunity of meeting with them on these interesting occasions. He said it brought fresh to his mind the time, when he left the parental roof 36 years ago. Since then, great changes had taken place, and he had visited many parts of the world, yet none he thought so much of as of old Rochester. He said the following beautiful lines of the poet gave expression to his feelings:

"How dear to my heart are the scenes of my childhood,  
When fond recollection presents them to view;  
The orchard, the meadow, the deep tangled wild wood,  
And every loved spot which my infancy knew."

Mr. B. concluded his appropriate remarks by reminding his friends of a home beyond this world, where enjoyment and happiness would never cease.

Appropriate speeches were made by Charles Haffards, Esq., of New Bedford, and M. L. Eldridge, Esq., of Fairhaven, in which these social gatherings were highly recommended. Mr. H. thought we should cultivate our social natures more, and it would be the means of increasing our happiness in our pilgrimage here in this life. With the speeches were interspersed excellent singing from the ladies and gentlemen of Rochester. A vote of thanks was then given to the Messrs. Shermans and families, for their kindness and attentions to them on the occasion. It was then voted to adjourn to the same place next year. The company then repaired again to the table, and partook of a bountiful repast furnished by the worthy matrons of Rochester, after which they dispersed for their homes. The number present was about 250. The day passed off finely, and the managers may take just pride in their success in giving universal satisfaction; and when the revolving year shall again hail the annual return of the *festive day*, we trust they may meet their friends under as pleasant and happy circumstances as they have at their recent one. That a more faithful and just report of their doings may then be given, is the hearty wish of

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[Correspondence of the Massachusetts Ploughman.]

NEW BEDFORD.—We reached this city just as the moon was casting its full rays upon the waters of the Acushnet river, upon the right banks of which it is delightfully situated, and from which it rises upon a gently sloping hill, so that every rain thoroughly washes its streets, without money and without price.

For this and other reasons its streets are remarkably clean, and being laid out with regularity, and crossing each other at right angles, they present a fine appearance. The sidewalks of soft slate stone, are specially fine, and every street being lined with trees, the visitor imagines how gloriously the city must appear in June. It must then be indeed the garden city.

Most of this growth and beauty has been attained since 1830, when the town numbered but 7 592 inhabitants, against 24,000 at the the present time. The town was set off from Dartmouth in 1787, and was incorporated as a city in 1847.

New Bedford is one of the most wealthy cities, of its size, in the world, and as everybody knows the sea has been the great pasture from which it has gathered so bountiful a harvest. As early as 1760, small sloops were fitted out here to cruise in the summer, off the Capes of Virginia and Hatteras for sperm whales; the blubber was brought into port and tried out on shore.

Gradually the voyages were extended in larger vessels to the Bay of Mexico, and about the West India Islands, thence to the Azores, and to the coast of Guinea. In 1791 a ship, called the Rebecca was fitted out for a whaling voyage to the Pacific Ocean, which was the first American whaler that ever entered that ocean in pursuit of whales.

Her voyage was successful. From that day to this, New Bedford ships have taken 'great whales' in every sea from pole to pole. In 1852 there were 620 vessels engaged in taking whales in all the United States, of which above half belonged to this place. Those vessels employed upwards of 10,000 seamen. The value of the sperm oil, right whale oil and whalebone imported into the United States the same year amounted to \$10,028,089, half of which value was brought into the port of New Bedford. The average length of the voyages of the right whale ships is 36 months, and the sperm whale 44 months. Every whaling ship takes about ten green hands, mostly farmers' sons from the country.

Every city has two or three lions. We have heard of some here, such as the New Bedford free City Library, which is said to have been the first free municipal library established in the world. The historians will see to it that this fact shall not go down in history, until the matter is thoroughly sifted, and its correctness proved beyond all question.

The library now contains some 10,000 volumes. There is also a famous drive, around what is termed "the Point," the road being as fine as the scenery, and the delightful coolness on a July day, makes it extremely attractive.

Two cemeteries, Rural and Oak Grove, with eight acres each, are worthy of mention. And then, those private palaces in County street, surrounded with magnificent gardens, are earthly paradises.

The religious interest, which now prevails so extensively in the country, developed itself in this city earlier than in most other places. It began before this year commenced, and it now pervades the entire town. For nearly three months twelve daily prayer meetings have been sustained, which for this population would be like having seventy-five in Boston.

If we can judge anything by the number of meetings sustained, the interest in the "chief concern" of man is greater here than in any other city or town in the United States, in proportion to its size. Already upwards of 600 professed Christian converts are numbered. Twelve persons were baptized by the Rev. Mr. Girdwood on Sabbath afternoon. There were fully 5000 persons gathered by the seaside to witness the service of baptism. It is expected that thirty or forty candidates will present themselves for baptism on the next Lord's day. Thus the harvest of souls is gathered into the churches.

We have attended evening meetings since here, in which from thirty to sixty persons either spoke a few words or offered prayer. We trust that the work will be deep and heartfelt, and that all will act up to their prayers and exhortations.

The interest in religion extends to the neighboring towns of Dartmouth, Fairhaven, Rochester, etc., though not to the same extent as in this city.

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BY E. L. BLANCHARD.

Those friends appear no more the same  
 That shared our mirth and dried our tears,  
 Or taught us childhood's favorite game—  
 The dear old friends of early years;  
 But when we ask if they forget  
 Those memories of the past, they say—  
 "Though time has wrought some changes, yet  
 It only seems 'the other day.'"

The funeral services, which were attended by a large number of relatives and friends, took place on Wednesday, Dec. 23d. They were conducted by the Rev. Ths. Worcester of Boston, and were very appropriate and impressive.

"June, with its roses, June!  
The gladdest month in our capricious year,"  
has come. The sun, whose jovial face has been almost entirely a stranger during the tearful month of May, shines clear and hot. The easterly winds begin to give place to southerly. Men begin to note the thermometer with care. Over-coats are discarded, stored away, and muslin gowns and linen coats begin to make their appearance. The leaves of the elm, maple and ash, expand and keep off the scorching rays of Phoebus from sweltering wayfarers. The horse chestnut raises its snowy spikes, and the apple orchards are in all their glory. And what is more grateful both to sight and smell than an apple orchard in full blossom. We wonder that no poet has sung its praises in immortal verse. Now the corn and potatoes, peas and beans, and onions, and other "garden sauce" which have been kept back by the long spell of weather, start forward with such rapidity that one can almost see them grow. Gardens, fields and woods, are gay with innumerable flowers. Now the votaries of the piscatory art are casting the line for the spotted trout. Now the denizens of the city are discussing whither to betake themselves for the Summer's excursion. Newport, Saratoga, Niagara, the White Mountains and Nahant, are all discussed, and the hotel keepers in all these resorts are prepared with smiling faces and long bills to welcome their plethoric-pursed patrons. Happy is he who can roam among the hills of Berkshire, or avoid the summer heat on the sides of Mount Washington, or view nature in her original wildness upon the upper lakes, or wander far West where the untamed Indian and the buffalo still possess the prairies ere long to be subdued by the plough, and to smile with the harvest. He indeed shall return to his labors with renewed health of body and of mind while those who have but exchanged one scene of dissipation for another will leave the gay and fashionable watering place exhausted and unrefreshed. Far better is it to visit the home of the hardy pioneer, to share his coarse fare, to witness the hardships he undergoes in preparing the way for christianity and civilization, to forego for a time our accustomed luxuries, to climb the mountain's side, and to tramp the prairie, to get thoroughly fatigued and to enjoy the sound repose that ensues, to embrown the countenance and harden the muscles, to invigorate the mind by familiarity with and contemplation of nature; than to keep up the dance through the night in the overheated and unhealthy ball-room, to maintain without intermission the selfish schemes and intrigues and jealousies of "Society," and to neglect to open the mind to new ideas and fancies and inspirations.

Day of[illegible]



And that, I suppose, is the reason  
Why I am enjoying, to-day,  
What's called "the height of the season"  
In rather the loftiest way.  
Good bye—for now I must stop—  
To Charley's command I resign,—  
I'm his for the regular "hop,"  
But ever most tenderly thine.







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NEVER.

I may be asked, as I have been asked, when I am for the dissolution of the Union? I answer never, never, never. HENRY CLAY.

You ask me when I'd read the scroll  
Our father's names are written o'er,  
When I would see the flag unroll  
Its mingled stars and stripes; no more.  
When will a worse than felon band  
Or felon counsels, I would sever  
The Union of this glorious land —  
I answer—never, never, never!

Think ye I could brook to see  
The banner I have loved so long,  
Borne piece meal o'er the distant sea—  
Torn, trampled by a frenzied throng—  
Divided measured, parcelled out—  
Tamely surrendered up forever  
To gratify a soulless route,  
Of Traitors? never, never, never!

Give up this land to lawless might,  
To selfish fraud and villain sway.  
Obscure those hopes with endless night  
That now are rising like the day—  
Write on a more page of burning shame  
To prove the useless, vain endeavor  
Our race from ruin to reclaim,  
And close the volume? never, never!

On yonder lone and lovely steep,  
The sculptor's art, the builder's power,  
A landmark o'er the soldier's sleep,  
Have reared a lofty funeral tower—  
There it will stand until the river  
That rolls beneath shall cease to flow,  
Aye, 'till that hill itself shall quiver  
With nature's last convulsive throes.

Upon that column's marble base,  
That shaft that soars into the sky,  
There still is room enough to trace—  
The countless millions yet to die—  
And I would cover all its height,  
And breadth, before that hour of shame,  
'Till space should fail whereon to write  
Even the initials of a name.\*

Dissolve the Union, may remove  
The last asylum that is known,  
Where patriots find a brother's love  
And truth may shelter from a throne—  
Give up the hopes of high renown,  
The legacy our father's will'd,  
Tear our victorious eagles down,  
Before their mission is fulfilled—

Dissolve the Union! while the earth  
Has yet a tyrant to be slain,  
Destroy our freedom in its birth  
And give the world to bonds again—  
Dissolve the Union!—God of Heaven!  
We know too well how much it cost;  
A million bosoms shall be given  
Before one golden link is lost.

Nay, spread aloft our banner folds  
High as the heavens they resemble,  
That every race this planet holds  
Beneath their shadow may assemble,  
And with the rainbow's dazzling pride,  
Or clouds that burn along the skies,  
Inscribe upon its margin wide  
HOPE, FREEDOM, UNION, COM-PROMISE.

\*Mr. Clay's very words as he pointed to the monument

GLORIA AMUNDI.—We have been shown two apples of the above species by Mr. Wing Russel, which were grown in the garden of Hon. Joseph Grinnell, of this city. Their weight is respectfully  $17\frac{1}{2}$  and  $15\frac{1}{2}$  ounces each, and measure  $13\frac{1}{2}$  and  $12\frac{1}{2}$  inches in circumference. They were from a lot of about a bushel nearly as large, the production of one tree, uncommonly fair and perfect, the sight of which might well tempt the descendants of our primitive parents.

SHIP GERTRUDE, Capt. Hallett, which cleared from Boston yesterday, for Pensacola, is bound to Calcutta via Buenos Ayres. Among her crew are several of our New Bedford boys; some of which go out in her on their first voyage. They are all active, intelligent young men, and are every way competent to discharge the duties of their station. If they should continue "a life on the ocean wave" we shall confidently expect to see them at an early age stand at the head of their profession. The ship belongs to George Hussey, Esq., of this city, and is expected to be absent about 14 months.

PAROL Y.

Nigga, put down dat jug,  
Touch not a single drop;  
I hab gin him many a hug,  
And dar you luff him stop;  
'Twas dis old nigga's hand  
Dat fust did place him dar—  
Dar, nigga, luff him stand,  
Or else dis nigga swar.

Dat ole familiar jug  
Chock full ob nigga rum,  
Lord, how I lub to hug,  
Bekase de drunk soon cum;  
Dar, nigga, luff him lie,  
Touch not a single taste,  
Golly, I cum by'me by, -  
Your back wid ropes I'll baste.

When but a nigga boy,  
Hoing massa's corn,  
Lôrd, how it gub me joy  
To take from dat a horn;  
I kiss him two, tree time,  
And den I suck him dry;  
Dat jug, he's none but mine,  
So dar you luff him lie.

My mouf around him cling,  
Close as de rum, ole friend,  
I kiss him as I sing,  
Dat rum may never end.  
Nigga, put down dat jug,  
Touch not a single drop,  
I hab gin him many a hug,  
So dar you luff him stop.

**BLACKBERRY WINE.**—There is no wine equal to the blackberry wine when properly made, either in flavor or for medicinal purposes, and all persons who can conveniently do so, should manufacture enough for their own use every year, as it is invaluable in sickness as a tonic, and nothing is a better remedy for bowel diseases. We therefore give the receipt for making it, and having tried it ourselves, we speak advisedly on the subject:—"Measure your berries and bruise them; to every gallon adding one quart of boiling water. Let the mixture stand twenty-four hours, stirring occasionally; then strain off the liquor into a cask, to every gallon adding two pounds of sugar; cork tight, and let it stand till the following October, and you will have wine ready for use, without further straining or boiling, that will make lips smack as they never smacked under similar influence before."—*Germanatown Telegraph.*

WHITE WEASEL.—Mr. Charles Cowen, of Rochester, lately caught a weasel that was perfectly white, with the exception of the end of the tail, which was black. It was not more than half the usual size of the brown weasel, weighing but 3 ounces. It is considered quite a curiosity, and has been presented to a friend of the finder in this city.

SEINING.—The genial rays of the sun yesterday made our fishermen bestir themselves preparatory to Spring fishing. Seines were taken from their winter quarters and conveyed to the Cove, and every thing put in readiness to entangle the finny tribe on their first arrival in our waters.

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SHOOTING AT THE COVE.—There is to be a shooting match, as we understand, at the Cove on Thanksgiving day. Sharp shooters will no doubt take notice, and give the "wings" in that direction a cutting. The British tried to do that you remember, once on a time, when they landed on their bridge of boats.

PEACHES IN NOVEMBER.—Fresh Delaware Peaches, hermetically sealed by Brown & Matthews, Milford, Del., may be obtained at the store of Isaac C. Sherman, No. 19 Bedford street. Thus do the triumphs of art and discoveries in science contribute to modify the influences of climes and seasons, dispensing to the whole human family their most delicious products.

# The Journal.

THE STRANGER.  
Lonely, in crowded streets,  
From home a ranger;  
Friendless 'midst all he meets,  
God help the stranger!  
Damp is his aching brow,  
There broken-hearted,  
Long review taking now  
Of years departed.  
Heedless the busy crowd  
Hurry around him;  
Heedless the rich and proud  
Gaily surround him.  
Pause, and a moment read,  
One tale of sadness—  
May not hearts break and bleed  
Where all seems gladness?  
Lonely in crowded streets,  
From home a ranger;  
Friendless 'midst all he meets,  
God help the stranger!

[FOR THE MERCURY.]

Mr. Editor:—I do not wish to attribute any unfairness to you or your reporter, but I must think you reporter for the Temperance meeting held at City Hall last Tuesday evening, was actuated by motives prejudicial to the resolves, or he would have come a little nearer the truth. He says that I introduced a resolution to the effect that the "Maine Liquor Law should be enforced without regard to moral suasion." But such was not the case. In my remarks I did not say a word about law or moral suasion, but simply moved the adoption of the resolution read by the chairman of the meeting. A number of gentlemen spoke upon the subject, and there was not one that did not advocate them with zeal and earnestness. After remarks had been made, I suggested that when the vote was taken it may be decided by rising; and by so doing we could better get at the sense of the meeting, for a dozen "yeas" might adopt them, and still not a tithe of the number feel at all committed, either for or against the measure. It was in this connection that I alluded to a certain convention that had recently been held in Worcester, and that certain resolutions we are told committed the "whole party," where there might not have been but a very few present. And I for one was willing to "stand up," if alone, in vindication of the law then, and on every other occasion where my countenance would give strength to its support.

The following is a copy of the resolutions adopted at the meeting, which you will please have the kindness to publish:

Resolved—That we are in favor of all proper measures, both legal and moral, for the promotion of the sense of Temperance, and will use our utmost endeavors to sustain the same.

Resolved—That we approve of the laws of this State "for the suppression of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor," and will zealously labor for the execution of the same.

New Bedford, Oct. 1st, 1858.

STEPHEN ANDREWS.

TARGET SHOOTING.—There was quite a spirited contest at target shooting yesterday afternoon, in the South part of the city, among several of our sportsmen. All of them are well skilled in the use of a gun, and are as sure of their object as the most renowned son of Kentucky. But a slight spirit of rivalry had shown itself among them, and it had not been fully decided as to who owned the smartest piece. Accordingly the target was resorted to, to test the merits of the several guns in question, and everything was conducted in the most systematic manner. A given number of rounds was fired, each using the same quality and quantity of ammunition, at the distance of forty yards. It would be useless to give the number of shot fired into the ring; but it is sufficient to say that Mr. Standish's gun was acknowledged to be the victor, that shooting the target with the largest number and with the greatest force.

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## MUNICIPAL ELECTION—Monday, Dec. 6.

[Republican Nomination.]  
FOR MAYOR—WILLARD NYE.

FOR ALDERMEN,

Ward 1—Sherman White; 2—James L. Humphrey; 3—Cyrus W. Chapman; 4—Pardon Devol; 5—William Watkins; 6—Henry T. Wood.

[Citizens' Nomination.]

FOR MAYOR—ABRAHAM H. HOWLAND.

[People's Nomination.]

FOR MAYOR—GEORGE G. GIFFORD.

THE UNVEILED ATLANTIC.—The description given of Japan by some members of Lord Elgin's suite, rivals that of the enchanted island in the Arabian Nights. "Nothing can exceed the picturesque beauty of the bay of Nagasaki, and the situation of the city at its extremity. Swelling hills covered with verdure rise from the water's edge. The thatched roofs of snug cottages peep from out the dense foliage amid which they nestle. Precipitous walls of rock are mirrored in the azure blue of the waters at their base. The Japanese are courteous, affable, gentlemanlike, and good natured, quite different from the description our disinterested friends the Dutch gave them. Jeddo, the capital, is larger than London, and contains 3,000,000 of people. The leading street is ten miles long, and closely packed with stuccoed houses. Here are the palaces of 360 of the hereditary princes, each a sovereign in his own dominions, but compelled to reside in the capital for 6 months in the year. Some of the mansions are made to hold 10,000 retainers. The palace of the secular king is surrounded with a triple wall, and gives lodging to 40,000 people. The streets are spacious, clean and airy; no dirt, no smells, no street obstructions.—In this country every cottage, temple and tea-house is surrounded by gardens laid out in exquisite taste. Tea-houses are found in every shady nook, or by pleasant rivers. The tea is served by the ministrations of fair damsels; who glide rapidly and noiselessly about, suspecting no indecorum and meaning none."

Strange that we should have known so little of this modern Atlantic, this beauteous isle set in a silver sea! Stranger still that they should have worked out so perfect and yet so grotesque a species of civilization, like the devices on their own ware, odd and startling, but minutely finished off. Here we have 2 kings: one spiritual, who can trace up his lineage for 2,500 years; the other secular, who commands the forces, both dwelling in the same city like brothers. The Japanese seem to be the most impressible nation on earth; whatever they see they intimate,—telescopes, aneroids, steam engines spy glasses, &c., and yet they have hitherto locked themselves up within an impenetrable barrier.

Our exports to Japan, last year, amounted to £200. Surely this wonderful people must have something to export and something to import, too. They will not export any manufactured articles, but they will readily import them. Our warm woollens and stout cottons are just the thing for the northern districts. We trust our manufacturers are awake to this market and will not allow themselves to be beaten, as they were in China, by the Americans and Russians, even in our staple manufactures.—Liverpool Courier.

## HOME IS WHERE.

Home's not merely four square walls,  
Though with pictures hung and gilded;  
Home is where affection calls,  
Filled with shrines the earth hath builded,  
Home!—go watch the faithful dove  
Sailing 'neath the heaven above us—  
Home is where there's one to love!  
Home is where there's one to love us!

Home's not merely roof and room,  
It needeth something to endear it;  
Home is where the heart can bloom,  
Where there's some kind lip to cheer it!  
What is home with none to meet?  
None to welcome, none to greet us?  
Home is sweet, and only sweet,  
Where there's one we love, to meet us!

STOCK SALE.—Seven shares Fairhaven Railroad stock were sold at auction in Fairhaven, 2d inst., at \$7 per share.

QUERY.—Which part of a wagon wheel revolves the fastest, the top or the bottom? An answer solicited.

BAPTISM.—Two persons were baptised by immersion at Fairhaven, on Sunday, by Rev. Mr. DeNormandie, pastor of the Unitarian Church.

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CURRENT WINE.—This article, as usually manu- factured, is rather a cordial than a wine, and is entirely inferior to the commonest imported wine; but when properly made, it will be found to be a very superior, healthful beverage, particularly for summer drink, when fully diluted with water.

We have experimented carefully on the making of currant wine, and the following will be found to give a result which we have found no difficulty in selling in large quantities at \$1 per gallon.

Before pressing the juice from the currants pass them between a pair of rollers to crush them, after which they may be placed in a strong bag, and they will part with the juice readily by light pressure, such as a common screw, heavy weights, &c. To each quart of juice add three pounds of double refined loaf sugar—single refined sugar is not sufficiently pure—then add as much water as will make one gallon. Or in other words, suppose the cask intended to be used be 30 gallons. In this put 30 quarts of currant juice, 90 lbs. of double refined sugar, and fill the cask to the bung with water; roll it over until the sugar is all dissolved. This will be told by its ceasing to settle in the barrel. Next day roll it again and place it in a cellar where the temperature will be sure to be even. Leave the bung loose for the free admission of air. In the course of one or two or three days, fermentation will commence. By placing the ear to the bung-hole a slight noise will be heard such as may be observed when carbonic acid is escaping from champagne or soda water. Fermentation will continue for a few weeks, converting the sugar into alcohol. As soon as this ceases, drive the bung in tightly, and leave the cask for six months, at the end of which time the wine may be drawn off perfectly clear, without any excess of sweetness.

The reason why double refined sugar should be used may thus be understood. Ordinary sugar contains a half of one per cent. of gum, which, when dissolved in water, becomes fetid. Suppose, then, four or five ounces of gum dissolved in a barrel of water, we can readily understand that at the end of a few months this water will be very foul in flavor; and most of the currant wine offered for sale, made from loaf sugar of common quality, and often from sugar very inferior to this, such as white Havana, &c., contains gum in its fetid condition, and its foul flavor is an amalgamation of sugar, currant wine, and fetid gum. When double refined sugar is used all these difficulties are avoided.

No alcohol should be added. The practice of putting in small quantities of brandy and other

liquids makes a cordial and not a wine. All the sugar used may be so much fermented as at least to change its character chemically, and this change will produce all the alcohol required.

## Evening Standard.

HEAVY CASTING.—Messrs. Taber & Grinnell cast at their extensive iron foundry, South Water street, on Saturday, a piece weighing 9,300 pounds. The casting is designed for a bed-piece or foundation for the shears to be used at the "Gosnold Rolling Mill" in this city. This is the largest casting ever turned out at this establishment. The huge mass of liquid iron used in its construction was about 10,000 pounds, and was melted in one hour and 50 minutes. It was moulded by Messrs. Pollock and Brailey, who are veterans in this line of business, and are fully competent for the most difficult job. We are glad to notice the improved facilities for doing all kinds of heavy castings introduced by this enterprising firm, and trust it will be duly appreciated by the public.

THE UNION SABBATH SCHOOL CONCERT at the Trinitarian Church, Sunday evening, was fully attended. Reports from the several schools were read, giving the number of scholars and officers in attendance. They were very satisfactory and encouraging, yet there was no new marked feature to notice. Excellent singing by the children was interspersed during the evening, under the leadership of Mr. L. P. Thatcher. Interesting addresses were made by Revs. Mr. Parker, Darrow and Girdwood, and by Messrs. Beauvais, Cornish, Taylor, Bonney, Abm. Barker and others. The occasion was one of much interest, and the advantages derived from the Sabbath School were fully set forth by the several speakers. We are glad to see these "Union" gatherings, the tendency of which is to promulgate Christian feeling and friendship.

Course. Lat. D. 10.

THE UNITED STATES MINT. Mr. Snowden, the Director of the United States Mint at Philadelphia, gives notice that from the first day of August next, and until further notice, the purchase of silver for coinage, will be paid for at the Philadelphia and New Orleans Mints, in silver coin only, and not in gold. The yield of the various classes of coin or bullion will be about as follows:

Five-franc pieces.....	99	cents each.
Mexican and South American dollars.....	106 1/4	" "
Old Spanish dollars.....	105	" "
Revolutionary or "hammered" dollars, (often mistaken for the true Spanish dollar).....	101	" "
Half-dollars of the United States coined before 1837.....	52 1/2	" "
The same since 1837 to the last change of standard in 1853.....	52 1/2	" "
Quarter dollars are proportionally less productive of premium, while dimes and half dimes coined before 1837, have lost rather more by wear on an average than the premium would make up; those coined since 1837 to 1853 will average a premium of 3 1/2 per cent. on their nominal value.		
German, Swedish, Danish, and Norwegian crowns.....	111	cents each.
Old French crowns.....	114	" "
German florins.....	41 1/2	" "
Prussian and Hanoverian thalers.....	72	" "
American plate, best manufacture, 120 to 122 cents per ounce.		
Genuine British plate, 125 cents per ounce.		

LINE.—BY J. G. WHITTIER.

Written for the Amesbury and Salisbury Horticultural Exhibition, 28th, Ninth mo., 1858.

This day, two hundred years ago,  
The wild grape on the river side,  
And tasteless ground-nut trailing low,  
The table of the woods supplied.  
  
Unknown the apple's red and gold,  
The blushing tint of peach and pear;  
The mirror of the Powow told  
No tale of orchards ripe and rare.  
  
Wild as the fruits he scorned to till,  
These vales the idle hunter trod,  
Nor knew the glad, creative skill,  
The joy of him who toils with God.  
  
Oh! Painter of the fruits and flowers!  
We thank Thee for Thy wise design,  
Whereby these human hands of ours  
In Nature's garden work with Thine!  
  
And thanks, that from our daily need  
The joy of simple faith is born;  
That he who smites the summer weed  
May trust Thee for the autumn corn.  
  
Give fools their gold, and knaves their power,  
Let fortune's bubbles rise and fall;  
Who sows a field, or trains a flower,  
Or plants a tree, is more than all.  
  
For he who blesses most is blessed,  
And God and man shall own his worth  
Who toils to leave as his bequest  
An added beauty to the earth.  
  
And soon or late, to all that sow,  
The time of harvest shall be given;  
The flower shall bloom, the fruit shall grow,  
If not on earth, at last in Heaven.

ROCHESTER ITEMS.—Rev. Mr. Harrington preached his farewell sermon last Sunday, to a full audience.

Mr. Thomas Sherman cut his leg, near the ankle, very severely, by the glance of an axe while chopping in the woods last week.

The town has passed a vote prohibiting all fishing through the ice. This was done to protect the fish, which were diminishing in these waters. The law will be strictly enforced.

Foxes are unusually plenty, but as yet very few have been taken. Quails have almost entirely disappeared.

DECIDEDLY HOGGISH.—Some of our farming friends at Rochester have this season produced some of the finest specimens in the line of porkers, that it has been our pleasure to record. Capt. Ira Clark killed a hog last week weighing 544 pounds, and one weighing 477; Joseph Clark one weighing 539 pounds, and another 443. Their total weight, 2003 pounds, an average of over 500 pounds each. The above hogs were from one litter, and were 16 months old when killed. We are pleased to record instances of this kind of our enterprising agricultural friends, and trust that their larders will always contain an abundance of this indispensable article.

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HENROOST ROBBERIES appear to be the order of the night about these times. Capt. Ira Clark of Rochester had his henroost relieved of about a score of nice plump biddies one night last week. The scamps did not feel satisfied with their booty there; they next visited the hennerly of Mrs. Linus Snow in the same neighborhood and robbed it of about as many more. Our informant thinks that these depredators who go prowling about at night, robbing henroosts and entering houses while honest men are asleep, should be treated to a good charge of "B B's," when they will be glad to procure hen dinners in a legitimate way.

[For the Standard.]

SERVICES AT THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

MR. EDITOR.—I noticed an item in the *Standard* of last week about the religious services at the "House of Correction." From what I saw I concluded it was open to those who chose to go in and hear what was said to the unfortunate inmates of that Institution. Consequently Sunday noon I ventured to wend my way thither. I entered the door at the office, and was politely conducted up three flights of stairs to the place of worship. The prisoners all sat by themselves. The males at the north and the females at the south end of the room, with a partition between them sufficiently high to preclude their seeing each other, with the desk for the speaker at the west side, at the end of the same. Their Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Coe of the Bonney Street Church, was present, and commenced the exercises of worship by singing those beautiful lines which commence—

"Life is the time to serve the Lord,  
The time to insure the great reward," &c.  
in which a goodly number of the inmates joined. After which a chapter from the Psalms was read, followed by a fervent prayer. The passage of Scripture selected for the foundation of remarks, was the words of our Saviour, where he says: "What I say unto you I say unto all, watch." From what I saw and heard, I should think the Rev. gentleman was peculiarly adapted to the station. He enters into their feelings and brings the truth home to their minds. His remarks were illustrated by many practical truths, adapted to their case, and well calculated to find a lodgment in their hearts. He applied the words of the text to them at the time of their temptation to their besetting sin, to their weak points in life, and encouraged them to guard against and watch them. He said we all had our weak points in life; in some it may be one thing, and in some another, and we should strive to find the weakest points, and should guard ourselves against them, and make the barriers doubly strong that we may be able to resist the tempter. He spoke of idleness as being the cause of much misery, crime and unhappiness. Those whose terms of imprisonment had nearly expired, he addressed in touching terms. He counselled them as to their future course, and gave them wholesome advice. While they were there, they were free from those temptations that would surround them when they once more mingled with the world. The truth of his remarks was felt by many, and more than one moistened eye and heaving bosom could be seen in their number. No one could look at them without emotions of pity and regret; and the thought arose in my mind should I have been any better off than they, if I had been placed in their circumstances, with the same parental instruction, counsel and restraint, in the days of my youth? These thoughts naturally arise in one's mind on occasions of this kind, and remind us of our own dependence, and the need of watchfulness and prayer. The services lasted about one hour, and were of a most impressive character. It is to be hoped that the seed sown here each Sabbath, may not be lost, but may find a lodgment in their hearts, and have an abiding effect upon their after life. S.

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M. D.

We are permitted to transfer to our columns the following extract from the proof sheets of the "History of New Bedford," by our townsman, Daniel Ricketson, Esq., which is now in press in this city.

CUTTYHUNK AND GOSNOLD ISLET.

By the politeness of the Collector of our district, Col. Charles B. H. Fessenden, I visited Cuttyhunk and Gosnold's Islet, on the 9th of August, 1858, in the government schooner *Ranger*, Capt. Roland Gardner, my object being, if possible, to ascertain by a personal examination and search, the cellar of Gosnold's store-house, and the location of the fort built by this early navigator and his companions in 1602.

This island, it will be remembered, was visited by Dr. Belknap, the historian, in 1797, an account of which I have given in the XI Chapter of this History. Leaving New Bedford at a quarter past nine A. M., with a strong and fair wind from the N. E., we passed quickly across our beautiful bay, and at a quarter before eleven, (one hour and a half) we reached Cuttyhunk, eighteen miles.

Gosnold's Islet is situated in a small fresh water lake at the west end of the island Cuttyhunk, this we reached in a small sail boat by the assistance of the keeper of the light, Mr. Corbit Chandler, who also materially assisted me in the research for the old cellar. The islet contains a little more than half an acre—on the west end is a slight elevation, where we found several stones, apparently taken from the neighboring beach in a line with a small rock, which we concluded was a portion of the embankment of the little fort. At a short distance from this spot, on the S. W. part of the islet, we found a hollow place, and a few stones similar to the others mentioned, which we conjectured might have been the location of the cellar, but the soil being quite fertile, the islet has been ploughed and tilled in years past, so that the vestiges of these interesting works are nearly obliterated. The space, however, is so small, and the spot so accurately described by the old journalists and early visitors, before the surface had been disturbed, that but little doubt remains of the identical location of the fort and cellar—at any rate upon this half acre were erected the fort and store-house of Gosnold, in the month of May, 1602. At this period the little island was wooded with beach and cedar trees—these have long since disappeared—but nature ever ready to repair the destruction of man, still retains a few of the marks of her original productions, and has introduced a few others. Growing around the border of the islet were the sumach, the bay berry, the wild cherry, primrose, eglantine, mallows, and the Virginia Creeper, the rest of the islet was covered with grass. A solitary bay-winged finch was flying from bush to bush, a kind of mourner over this sylvan waste. In the pond the white perch are numerous.

The surface of Cuttyhunk is very undulating, a complete succession of hills and dales, barren, not even a solitary tree, and scarcely a shrub upon the whole island, not a vestige, even a decayed stump, of the noble old woods that so charmed the old navigator and his companions, was seen in a walk of several miles. A more complete work of devastation of the productions of nature has probably never been effected than may be witnessed upon this and the neighboring islands. Of the whole group of the Elizabeth Islands, Naushon alone retains its primeval beauty, and what these now desolated spots once were, the visitor who makes the comparison may readily imagine. It is to be hoped that at no distant day an effort may be made to re-wood these otherwise beautiful islands. By sowing the seeds of the forest trees that were natural to them, in the low and more sheltered places, and removing the sheep, a few years growth would much improve their appearance.

Cuttyhunk is about two miles in length and three-quarters of a mile wide in the broadest part. There are several other fresh water ponds where the water lily grows in great luxuriance. The present population of this island is 43 persons, a considerable number of them children. There are seven families. Besides that of the keeper of the Light-house, Mr. Chandler, those of Benjamin Church, George Slocum, Philip Slocum, Holder Allen, William Eliot, and Holder Veeder, the latter is the agent for the owner, Otis Slocum, of Dartmouth. Upon the top of the highest spot upon the island, called "Look-out-hill," is a little ancient school of the most primitive style. Copicut, or Popicut, is the name of another hill at the northeast end of this island. Canapisset is the name given by the Indians to the passage between Nashawena and Cuttyhunk. Five hundred sheep are now pastured on this island. The light-house at the southwest end of the island is supplied with the Fresnel light, of the fifth order of lens, and the whole establishment evinced by its order and neatness the faithful attention of the keeper and his family. Near the light house are kept two life-boats from the Mass. Humane Society, and a large sail boat of the Vineyard model. In December, 1856, Mr. Chandler with his son and son-in-law saved the lives of the crew of the schooner *Horace Nichols*, consisting of eight persons, wrecked upon the ledge of rocks off the west end of Cuttyhunk called the "Sow and Pigs." Penekese lies a short distance north of Cuttyhunk, sometimes called "Pune," is the little island Gosnold visited and named "Hill hap," and took therefrom an Indian canoe. This island is also entirely divested of trees, and has one family upon it, that of Capt. John Flanders, Pilot, the owner. D. K.

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# The Mercury.

## A PERILOUS ADVENTURE.

We copy from the N. Y. Express, the following letter from a Lady who came near perishing on Mount Washington:—

GLEN HOUSE, July 9, 1858.

Of course one of our first objects in coming to this neighborhood was to ascend Mount Washington, which as geographers tell us, is more than 6000 feet above the level of the sea. The usual mode of ascent is on horse-back, but as I am not particularly fond of that way of locomotion, I avoid it when possible. Within the past few years a carriage road has been built part way up, and this year a still further portion has been opened, so that carriages can go within three miles of the top. From the point where the carriage road merges into the bridle path, the ascent is said to be easy and comfortable either on foot or on horseback. We were told before leaving the Crawford House, that there was no necessity of having a guide, as it was impossible to miss the path. I mention this to show there was no foolhardiness in starting off by ourselves and without a guide.

We found the drive to Cold Spring, a distance of eight or nine miles, full of interest, the road winding through mountain ravines, and often crossing the Ammanosuc, sometimes by bridges, but more frequently by fording, an operation performed amid many joltings, on account of the rocky bed of the rapid stream. Through vast forests our way led, now through a dark defile, now through the open glade, the sound of the rushing stream and the rustling leaves ever in our ears. Exquisite glimpses of the vale beneath us, and the mountain above us, we caught on our upward way, mountain rising upon mountain, till the tops of the loftiest peaks seemed lost in the clouds. Often in narrow passages we met parties returning from the mountains, and as many among them were our personal friends, we stopped to exchange salutations and good wishes.

Not till after five o'clock did we arrive at Cold Spring, and then bidding good bye to our driver, we two, as much alone in that vast forest as though there was none else beside us in the world, turned our faces steadily towards the summit of Mount Washington. The guide board told us it was 'a mile and three-quarters,' that guide board ought to be indicted for telling a monstrous falsehood, for it must be three miles if I can be any judge of distance. It was a toilsome ascent, the trees and shrubs hemming us in, the air close and oppressive in the extreme, and the mosquitoes and a little black fly annoying us to an extent that became almost intolerable.

We often turned to gaze upon the scene below, but that consolation was soon disbarred us, so that we seemed to be walking in cloud-land, 'gorgeous cloud-land.' The thunder rolled beneath us, reverberating from mountain to mountain, the clouds enveloped us, and the scene became grand and awful.

Rolling up and up came the clouds, and then the rain beat down upon us to such an extent that in five minutes we were literally wet through.—There was no alternative but to go on, for going by the guide board we were nearer the summit than the shed at Cold Spring, so on we went, though one may easily conceive that it is not the easiest thing in the world for a lady to walk with dripping skirts dangling around her feet.

Night came on with rapid strides, and the path became more and more hidden from sight. Nature was fast becoming exhausted, but we dared not rest. The moments were too precious to be wasted in stopping, even for needful rest. Onward and upward we toiled, but on my part with fast diminishing strength of body and mind.—The path became more and more toilsome, the soft earth being replaced by jagged rocks and stones that wounded my feet at every step. Just as I thought we had reached the top, and flattered myself that the 'Summit House' would soon meet my longing gaze, another peak would loom up amid the haze, and I knew that too must be surmounted ere the needful rest could be obtained. In vain we shouted for help, our voices rung out in the air, but brought back no response save their own echo.

I remembered the sad fate of her who, two years ago, lost her life near this very spot caught as we had been by night and storm overtaking them. In vain I urged my companion to leave me under the shelter of a rock, and go while his own strength lasted, to the summit and send back assistance to me, but to this he would not hear.

He dared not leave me, for fear of losing his own way, and of not being able to find me again. No, we must go on together, for weal or for woe. I dragged myself along, one foot slowly following another, often staggering and falling prostrate over the rocks, till I could not move another step, but sank down completely exhausted and despairing. I was too weak, too utterly worn out, even to think.

Just then, oh joyful sound! Mr. E—, who was in advance, exclaimed that he saw a light ahead, and that the house must be nigh at hand. Even this gave me no strength. I was too far gone to move without help. Again and again my companion, who held out to the very last, shouted, and at length his shouts were heard and were answered. After a little, emerging from the clouds as it seemed, came the dim outlines of human forms, and in a moment we were surrounded by three men, who took turns in carrying me the next half mile, till we reached the Summit House. This morning, one of them showed the spot where he picked me up, and where he had erected a pile of stones commemorative of the event.

I am free to say that I could not help shuddering when I saw that it was within only a few feet from that built up where Miss Bourne was found dead. Mrs. Hall, the wife of one of the proprietors of the Summit House, treated me as kindly and tenderly as though I had been her sister, bathed me and rubbed me, putting dry clothes on me, and at last enveloping me in a warm bed, for I had no strength to help myself. I am happy to say that 'tried nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep,' did her work so faithfully that when I awoke this morning I was free from all evil effects of last night's exposure, save a feeling of soreness about my feet where they had been bruised by contact with the sharp rocks.

I have dwelt thus at length, perhaps unnecessarily so, upon this sorrowful expedition, because the gentlemen who came down here in advance of us, and who ordered horses sent up to meet us, gave harrowing accounts of our adventures, and rather threw blame on us for venturing up without a guide. But to this I can only say that the proprietor of the Crawford House, of his own accord, told us a guide was not necessary (for we proposed having one) and that friends who had been up maintained that it was utterly impossible to lose the path.

The mistake we made was in starting so late. Strong in confidence of my own health and powers of endurance, I am well assured that I could have made the ascent without any difficulty whatever, had we had sufficient time before us. But the storm and the night overtaking us, and the consciousness that we two were alone in that vast solitude, and the knowledge that lives had been lost in corresponding circumstances, completely discouraged me, and I am sure any impartial person will admit that in my case there were enough to shake the nerves and subdue the courage of a strong man, to say nothing of one of the 'weaker sex.'

GREAT BLUE HERON.—One of these birds was shot at "Horse Neck," last week, by a Mr. Gifford, of Westport. It measured 5 feet 1 inch in height, and 6 feet from tip to tip of his wings. Upon its head was a fine crest of black and white feathers, with two long pointers. Its plumage is fine and variegated, with long slim feathers hanging down over its breast and back. It was sent to this city, and is now in the possession of Mr. Sherman, on Bedford street, who has stuffed and mounted it. We believe it is a native of Louisiana, but migrates North at this season of the year.

A CURIOUS EGG.—We have been shown a most singular egg, or rather two eggs joined together. They are about two-thirds the usual size of a common egg, one containing the yolk, and the other the white. They are the production of a hen in Kingston, and brought here as a curiosity, which in fact they are. If the Kingston hens have the knack of separating the yolk themselves, they will be held in high esteem by our cooks.

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SEINING AT THE COVE.—We understand there is quite a sensation among our fishermen who usually seine at the Cove, occasioned by the appearance of a fishing smack with "Trap Seines" in these waters. We are informed that she hails from New London, Conn., and has been here for several weeks. These seines or nets, are strung along the shore on either side at the mouth of the Cove, having arms or leaders to guide the fish into them, which, if they enter, will not be able to find their way out.

If we are rightly informed, it is calculated to monopolize the entire fishing business at this place, as it cuts off the fish on their way up the Cove. This deprives our citizens from taking herrings in their usual way, and consequently throws out of employment many who are dependent upon fishing for their support. There are 8 or 9 seines usually employed at the Cove, which are worked by about 50 men, and they have not up to the present time taken 1000 herring, whereas they have generally taken 15,000 in the same time. Thus it will be seen that if this thing continues the same our fishermen have a poor prospect of doing much this season. We understand that the parties interested are taking measures to prevent the continuance of the above state of affairs, if possible.

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[For the Standard.]  
A FEW DAYS AT ROCHESTER.

MR. EDITOR:—For many years it has been my privilege to visit Rochester in the month of June, and of all the seasons in the year, there is none in which the country appears more beautiful. All nature is springing into new life, and has robed herself in the garb of loveliness. The fields are clothed with green verdure, the trees have donned their summer foliage, the woods are rife with the melodious song of birds, and everything that has life is radiant with summer glories. Having spent a few days at this rural place on a visit to my friends. I had an opportunity of reviewing some of the familiar scenes of my early life. It is pleasant to take a retrospective view of our boyhood days, and bring to mind on occasions like these the sunny hours of childhood. Every spot contains some familiar object, and pleasant thoughts come stealing upon us as we look upon them; and I always hail these annual visits to the old town and homestead with cherished feelings of delight.

"The brook that murmurs through the vale,  
And rock, and hill and dell,  
All tell me of my childhood's days,  
And scenes I loved so well."

The first day of our visit was spent with our friends in the western part of the town who live in one of those retired, yet lovely situations which lie off from the main road. As we leave the public highway, we enter a road less traveled, which winds along through a thickly wooded grove of oak and pine trees, and soon come to an opening on the left, with cleared pastures and green meadows.

As we pass along the house appears in sight, which at first is half concealed by the projecting woods. On the right is the spot where the "Sherman Family," have so often held their social gatherings. We noticed a swing and the frames of the tables and seats still remain. We arrived here just after a shower of rain, and as the clouds broke away and dispersed, the rain-drops on the trees glistened in the rays of the sun. The air was fragrant with the odor of the woods, the bees and insects bestirred themselves, and the red thrasher and cat-bird chirruped forth their sweet song. Our friends, who are farmers, had "finished planting" and were attending to the incidentals that pertain to a farmer's life. During the day the sheep were driven to the river and washed, which is generally done previous to shearing. These flocks have diminished in point of numbers in this town, and the sound of the loom and spinning wheel, is of rare occurrence. In the afternoon I took a stroll over to "Pickwackit," where once stood an Indian settlement. It is now a desert waste, fast growing up to birches and pines. The aborigines have long since passed away, and their wigwams mouldered into dust. The spot is now marked only by a few heaps of stone, and the broken fragments of their rude handi-work. I picked up several arrow heads and broken quahaug shells, whose edge was worn smooth with the lapse of time. These were the only relics I found, and a few years hence the spot will be known only in memory.

The day following we stopped with our friends on the "Neck," in view of one of the most beautiful sheets of water in this section of the State, namely, the "Snipituit." This is situated in the Northern portion of the town, about three miles North of Rochester Centre. It is about two and half miles in length, by one and a half miles in its greatest breadth. Its surface is dotted with islands fringed with verdant foliage; and it is bounded by swelling hills and undulating woods. Its waters abound in fish, and are a favorite resort for the lovers of piscatory amusement. I noticed a skiff plying about upon its bosom with a fishing party on board, and others wading along the shore trailing for pickerel. In the Spring, eagles make their appearance here in considerable numbers, and are seen on the "majestic wing" hovering over the water in quest of fish, or perched upon some lofty tree near the pond devouring their prey. I noticed the ruins of a bow-house where I had lain concealed the greater portion of a day anxiously awaiting their appearance; and where on a former occasion I shot one. They are undoubtedly attracted hither by the herrings that come here to spawn, and stop in this vicinity till about July, when they take their departure for parts unknown. On the South, and in close proximity to the Snipituit lies a beautiful little lake known as "Long Pond," deriving its name from its form, being long and narrow. It is entirely surrounded with woods of pine, cedar, and other kinds of smaller growth, that extend down to the water's edge, giving it a wild, romantic appearance. It connects with the Snipituit by a small stream from the former, called "little weir." While here, in company with a friend well acquainted in the locality, we took a walk around this pond through the dark, woody recesses, and visited other sections where the cedars and pines grow and flourish in all their primeval grandeur.

The brook that winds along the vale near the old homestead, claimed my attention; and I repaired to its banks with rod in hand and followed it along in its serpentine course until I had caught a nice mess of spotted trout. I was informed that many had taken up the favorite pastime of the celebrated Walton, but with what success I did not learn.

The day previous to leaving the place, we took a ride in a circuit of a few miles around and viewed the country. Grass is looking remarkably well, and there is every indication of a great crop. The prospect for apples is very good, yet it is too early in the season to fully determine. I noticed many fields of rye that looked very promising, and that in particular of James Ruggles, Esq., of which we never saw better.

In passing through "Rockville," its attractive appearance causes one to slacken his speed and take a view of the alterations and improvements which are continually going on here. As I have on former occasions spoken of this place at some length, it is not necessary to mention other than some of the more recent improvements, which are by no means few nor small. But in speaking of them I may not strictly confine myself to those of the last year. In approaching the place from the North, I noticed the erection on either side of the road long strings of faced granite walls. The brown pastures had given place to green meadows, and extensive young orchards.

On entering the road that passes through the place, I saw a large number of workmen sub-soiling a plot of ground designed for a flower garden, and others at work splitting and hammering stone. In passing along I noticed the erection of a new grist mill near the site of the "old forge," which is a perfect model in all its departments. Numerous trees have been planted upon the west bank of the pond which gracefully slopes off to the water, and is beautifully faced by a bank wall as it winds along the shore in the most pleasing irregularity. A stone pier has been erected at some distance from the shore, and is designed for a stand to catch fish. On the east shore of the pond, the trees have been trimmed, and the underbrush cleared out, giving it a neat, tasty appearance. We took a turn down the old "Bate's Road" that used to wind along in zig-zag course under the brow of the hill, with its projecting rocks and boulders on either side, allowing scarcely room for a carriage to pass. Now in its stead, there is a smooth inclining avenue which winds along in regular form, inclosed on either side by walls of faced granite. It is from this point that we have a fine view of the little cascade that forms from the surplus water from the pond, dashing its sparkling sprays as it tumbles over the falls and carrying in its train bubbles of white foam as it glides away. We remained here enjoying the prospect for some minutes, when we reluctantly bid it adieu with all those emotions which the beauty of such a scene would naturally awaken. Nothing appears to be left unperformed, that a refined taste for the beautiful can suggest, or ample means accomplish.

It is only necessary to say this is the country seat of Charles H. Leonard, Esq. Here is also the fine residence and store of Mr. T. W. Leonard, which bears many marks of enterprise and prosperity.

On leaving this place, we soon came to where once stood the miserly hermitage of one familiarly known by the appellation of "Uncle Zack." I well remember the appearance of his miserable abode, and the shape of the roof as it sloped off back until it nearly reached the ground. The broken windows was half-boarded up, and the remainder was well supplied with old rags and hats, to keep out the wind and storm. In front a woodbine climbed up its gray walls, the only cheerful thing about it, and spread its green leaves along under the eaves. Around his residence were unsightly buildings, rickety fences, with gates suspended by one hinge, chafing and grating as they swayed to and fro in the wind. His yard was filled by some half score of old wagons, ancient chaise, broken sleds, and other useless implements heaped up to moulder and decay. A herd of cattle, a flock of sheep, together with a drove or turkeys, with strutting-gobbler, could generally be seen near his door anxiously awaiting his appearance with some choice bit. Let us enter this humble abode of apparent poverty and take a view of things inside. We pass in at the side door (the only one in general use) and go through the back room until we come to the door that enters the apartment occupied by Uncle Zack. In a chair in front of the burning brands upon the hearth, we see a lean, spare man of stooping form, with contracted visage and gray locks apparently about 65 or 70 years of age, reading a time worn, ancient looking book. As we enter he rises quickly, and politely gives us a seat and remarks upon the weather, &c.

The room is but dimly lighted from without, and is used as a receptacle for all his household furniture and cooking utensils. In one corner stands his bed, the counterpane on which would indicate the need of a domestic. In another stands an old fashion clock, whose oval case reaches the ceiling, and the revolving hand marks the time on its dial as it passes. An ancient desk finds place on one side, with its top loaded with books and papers. Near the centre of the room is a table, one leaf of which is spread, and upon it the remains of the last meal, consisting of johnny cake, a few boiled potatoes, and a half eaten herring. He lives here solitary and alone, with no kind hand to administer to his wants in his declining days, or share with him the joys and sorrows of life. But it is of his own choice; and the reasons for this eccentric mode of living are best known to himself. He possessed a goodly fortune, and could have lived in all the enjoyments that this life affords. He counted his hoarded dollars by thousands; and if any of his less favored friends was "hard up," with payments to meet, they had but to apply to "Uncle Zack," and he was sure to furnish them with the needful, by giving in exchange a mortgage on their estate. In this way, farm after farm came into his possession, until his domains embraced hundreds of acres. But let me do him no injustice. He had redeeming qualities in his character, and I have many times, when a school boy, received from his bounty many a fine apple, and delicious pear. In the still watches of the night, he was often heard holding communion with his God. These are some of the early recollections brought to mind on visiting this place. "Uncle Zack" has long since gone to "the undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns." Not a vestige of his hermitage remains, and the green grass now waves over the spot where once it stood.

Rochester "Town" came within the range of our circuit and deserves a passing notice. This is a small village, and embraces, besides the dwelling houses, a Congregational Church, Academy, District School House, Town House, Post Office, &c. The Academy was established here, about the year 1838, under the charge of the Rev. Andrew Bigelow. It commenced under the most favorable circumstances, and has enjoyed a high reputation. It possesses advantages rarely surpassed by any other similar institution in this section of the State. At this time it is under the superintendence of C. C. Clark, Esq., assisted by able teachers, and is every way worthy the patronage of those having children who leave home to attend school. There is a fine boarding house built expressly to accommodate those attending the school, and is kept by R. C. Randall, Esq., a gentleman every way suited for the station. This place has communication daily with New Bedford by two routes, the "New Bedford and Rochester Stage," and the mail route, over the Fairhaven Railroad.

Since the Rev. Mr. Harrington dissolved his connection with this Church, they have been without any settled preacher; but we have been furnished with different speakers from week to week by the Association. They are about making some repairs and improvements upon the Church, such as shingling the roof, painting, new chimneys, &c., and is to be heated by a furnace instead of stoves, hitherto. After these contemplated improvements have been made, it is earnestly hoped they may be able to settle some one over this Church and Society, who may be acceptable to the whole people, and long continue to break unto them the bread of Eternal Life.

I took a walk in the Cemetery, and visited other places of much interest to me, but forbear to speak of them now, as these remarks have already extended much further than I at first intended.

New Bedford, June, 1859.

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[For the Standard.]  
A VISIT TO CAPE COD.

MR. EDITOR:—Perhaps there is no place I ever visited, of which I had entertained more erroneous views than that of Cape Cod. In some way or another, I had cherished the idea that it was a flat, sandy country, barren in the extreme, with here and there a clump of pines intermingled with oaks, and in the main presenting a dreary and uninviting appearance. But having spent a few days in the vicinity of Sandwich and West Barnstable, it gave me an opportunity of viewing this portion of the Cape, and judging for myself. We left New Bedford in the 8 o'clock train over the Fairhaven Branch Railroad that intersects at Tremont with the Cape Cod train from Boston, and after a pleasant ride of some two hours, we found ourselves in the quiet village of Sandwich. This place is pleasantly situated. The streets are winding and intersect at irregular angles and many of them are lined with trees. The houses generally are of modern style, presenting a neat appearance, and many of them possessing artistic beauty. Among them we noticed the fine residence of John Jarves, Esq., with the tastefully laid out grounds and walks that surround it. There are five or six churches representing as many religious societies; and a number of fine school houses which goes to prove that the culture of the mental faculties is not neglected.

Here also is the "Boston and Sandwich Glass Factory," one of the oldest as well as one of the most extensive establishments of the kind in the country. This has always proved the "main-spring" and life of the place, and when in full operation gives employment to about 500 hands. By the kind and polite attention of the gentlemanly clerk, Charles Southack, Esq., we were conducted through this establishment and shown into all the various departments. We noticed in the burnishing and gilding room some very richly burnished bottles which we were informed were for an enterprising apothecary in Taunton. Glass appears to enter into almost every department of trade, and we were told this establishment had recently received proposals to furnish \$10,000 worth of glass coffins. What the next order will be remains to be seen. There is also in the town the "Cape Cod Glass Works," which has been started within a few years, by D. Jarves, Esq., who was formerly associated with the old company. It is said to be a "model" establishment in all its departments, and gives employment to a large number of hands.

We visited the marble works of our enterprising friends Messrs. W. C. & I. K. Chipman, in the Town Hall building, where we found them busily engaged in the manufacture of marble lamp-feet. They make all the various kinds and sizes and turn out about 450 "feet" per day. It gives employment to eight men and the feet manufactured at this establishment will compare favorably with any in the market.

The Sandwich Tack Factory is situated a little to the West on the same stream. It employs quite a number of men and women. In the packing department the girls were busily engaged in weighing and packing the tacks into papers, and the dexterous manner in which it was performed evinced their skill at the business.

The scenery in this vicinity is romantic and beautiful. The several ponds that make up at irregular angles are beautifully fringed with green trees, and a thick growth of underbrush. We took a stroll into "Pine Grove" which makes out into one of the ponds, and nearly forms an island. It is thickly covered with trees, forming a delightful shade, is accessible by land or water, and is a favorite resort for parties of pleasure, pic nics, &c. We noticed a light row-boat off in the pond manned by two young Misses, and the manner in which they "plied the oar," proved to a demonstration that they were not "green hands" in this healthy exercise.

On our way to the village we took a stroll over the hills near the encampment of the U. S. Coast Surveying Company. Their white tents and the "stars and stripes," floating at the flag staff, heightened the beauty of the surrounding scenery. The morning after our arrival here, we took a walk down to the beach. There had been a storm during the night, and the wind blew fresh from the North-east, causing a heavy swell. We had a fine view of the rollers as they came tumbling in one after another with the noise of thunder as they broke and threw their white foam and spray high along the shore.

In the afternoon the weather being fine, it was suggested by our friends that we should take a trip down to "Scorton Hill" in West Barnstable. Accordingly our friend procured a fine horse and express wagon, which was filled to its utmost capacity, and good stowage made for the children. The ride down there, a distance of six miles, was pleasant. The road leading around hills and through vales, with well cultivated fields on either side. The corn is looking finely, and has already attained a good growth of stalk, with a prospect of a good crop. Fruit of all kinds is

abundant, and the quality good. As we rode along we noticed a large number of cranberry bogs, most of which had been constructed and set out within a few years. In most cases the vines are looking finely, but in many instances the "fire worm" has proved very destructive to the crop. The art of cultivating this berry is yet in its infancy, and will require the experience of a few years before its cultivation will be brought to perfection. The flowing of the grounds is said to be effectual in destroying the worm. We turned off of the main road and took a view of the ruins of the house that was struck by lightning, and burnt a few weeks since, belonging to Mr. Alfred Hall. He, together with his neighbors, was removing the ruins, and was preparing to erect another on the same site. After a pleasant ride of about an hour and a half, we arrived at "Scorton Hill." As we drew up to the door we were welcomed by Capt. Eleazer Weeks, who was a perfect stranger to myself, but whose cheerful, generous countenance, and portly corporeal, banished every feeling I had of being a stranger, and soon felt as well acquainted with him and family, as if I had always enjoyed their acquaintance.

Scorton Hill I was informed was the highest elevation of land on the Cape, and has a fine view of the country in either direction. The Cape stretches itself on the east, and you have a fine view of West Barnstable, Barnstable, Dennis, Brewster, and other villages with their white houses and tall church spires. Also the "Great Marshes" embracing its 1300 acres, and whose surface is dotted with thousands of hay stacks. At the north there is a delightful view of the Bay, and the white winged coursers, as they ply to and fro upon its ruffled bosom. And from the south and west, rise the swelling hills, one after the other, which are fringed in the distance by the green woods.

After the company had rested from the fatigues of the ride, we all took a stroll over to the east side where the hill slopes off at an angle of forty-five degrees. Nearly at its base there is a "living spring" which issues forth its sparkling waters, that go trickling and gurgling along down its time-worn channel. A mug had been brought along with us, and the most of the company took a refreshing draught of this cooling beverage of nature. This spring is over-arched by the spreading branches of the birch and maple, whose trunks exhibit a large catalogue of initials with the dates engraved with the jack-knife, by the visitors to this romantic spot. Before we left others "made their mark," commemorative of a visit to this delightful retreat. Some of the company amused themselves by rolling stones down the declivity of the hill, that would bound and thump with great force, much to the gratification of the juvenile portion. The afternoon was spent in cheerful recreation and social enjoyment.

I noticed a flock of "Coys" that were made in imitation of shore birds, which were being put in order to be used at the coming season. They were the most natural and life-like of the kind

we ever saw, and were the ingenious production of the Captain's youngest son. Their design, position and workmanship would reflect credit upon a more experienced hand.

We paid a visit to "Spring Hill," and spent a part of two days in that vicinity. It is situated about a mile and a half east of the village of Sandwich. The country is very undulating in this section, and on the west there is a high ridge of land, which overlooks the bay, and has a fine prospect of the village, &c. The soil is very fertile, and the growing crops give evidence of a bountiful harvest. A stream of water winds its serpentine course along through the place, which formerly abounded in trout. I was informed it used to be a favorite resort for the late Hon. Daniel Webster, who used to tread its banks with cautious feet in his piscatory pursuits for these delicious fish.

While we were here "Old White" was harnessed to the farm wagon, and brought to the door, which was soon filled with a cheerful company, and started for the beach, about a mile distant. The tide was down and we had a fine opportunity to—

"View along the trackless waste,  
Whence ebb'd the waters many a mile,  
Whose sands in silver beauty lay,  
Made smooth by the retreating tide."

There was a gentle swell on at the time, affording fine sport for the children. They soon divested themselves of their shoes and stockings, running and skipping along the sand-bars in true childish glee, and allowed the gentle curling sea waves to break and ripple among them along the shore. It would be hard to determine who of the company enjoyed the scene the best, parents, friends or children, for all gave expressions of delight for the beautiful scene the trip afforded.

But time and space forbid mentioning the many attractive objects and interesting places visited during our stay with them. I cannot close without acknowledging the many kind attentions we everywhere received, and the lively interest taken to promote our enjoyment; and I can assure them I shall long cherish the memory of our first visit to Cape Cod.

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LARGE MUD TURTLE.—Mr. John Stephens, of Rochester, while fishing for Pickerel in Sniptuit Pond, found a mud turtle which he captured, that weighed 56 pounds. It was presented to mine host Mr. S. F. Morse, of the American House, on Fourth street.—[N. B. Standard.

ROCHESTER ITEMS.—A correspondent at Rochester informs us he was visited lately by four sisters of the following ages, viz :—77, 74, 65 and 63 years. They all reside in Rochester with the exception of the eldest, who lives in Oswego, N. Y., and had come a distance of 500 miles on a visit to her friends. The next eldest has had the entire charge of her dairy of 5 cows, and has this season made the butter and cheese for market. All were in the enjoyment of good health, and bid fare to live and enjoy each others society for many years to come. They, together with a sister-in-law, aged 75 years, staid alone in the house without other company. Truly a "band of sisters." They are the daughters of the late Mel-tiah Clark, of Rochester, a Revolutionary pensioner, who died a few years since at the age of about 90.

Mrs. Rhoda Mendell has in her possession a piece of silver money, about the size of a ten cent piece, bearing the date of 1652. On one side there is a tree &c. It was found on the sill of an old house when it was taken down.

The dogs have made such depredations among the sheep that their owners have applied to the selectmen of the town for redress.

Mr. Charles Cowin killed a large hawk last week, perched upon the well-sweep taking a survey of the poultry. He was brought to this city and mounted.

"Winslow's Mills," so called, consisting of box board, shingle, and grist mill, &c., have been sold, and are now in operation under the supervision of Alden Rounseville, Esq.

The Congregational meeting house at town is nearly completed, having been put in fine order, at an expense of about \$1000.

ROCHESTER ITEMS.—The Congregational church at Town is now under repairs and is to be put in good order, after which they hope to settle a pastor.

A large white oak tree standing on the farm of Mr. Willis Sherman was recently struck by lightning, splitting it from centre to circumference. The bark was entirely peeled off from its roots up to where the limbs branched off.

Dogs are making havoc among the sheep, killing some and biting others.

Whortleberry parties are the order of the day, and many have improved the opportunity in visiting Haskell's Swamp, where they are to be found in abundance. A lady of Rochester one day last week visited Clark's Swamp and picked half a bushel in one day, which is not considered "slow picking."

The "union picnic" got up in aid of the Sabbath School connected with the "Pine Grove meeting house," was well attended, three being from 300 to 500 present. The day passed off very pleasantly and was enlivened by speeches, singing, and various kinds of social amusements. A chowder was served up, together with all the niceties. Sixteen dollars were raised and placed in the hands of their pastor, Rev. Mr. Smith, in aid of the School.

Capt. Ira Clark a short time since came near meeting with a serious accident while upon a shed cleaning out a gutter; his foot slipped and he was precipitated to the ground, a distance of 9 feet, striking his head against the stepping stone, causing a severe bruise on the head.

Wild pigeons have made their appearance in small numbers.

Fruit of all kinds is very scarce,—not more than half a crop of apples, and peaches none.

SALE OF FARMS IN ROCHESTER.—Our correspondent says that real estate in Rochester has changed hands to a greater extent within the last few months, than he has ever before noticed. Not even in the "rush" to California were there as many farms sold there, as have been within a short time. The following are among those that have recently been disposed of.

The "Netcher Farm," situated about 2½ miles, west of Rochester town, on the main road to this city, has been purchased by the Town of Rochester, and is designed to be a home for its poor. Price \$950.

The "Snow Farm," being the homestead of the late Capt. Linus Snow, containing about 120 acres, has been purchased by Capt. Charles G. West, formerly of this city. The location of this place is somewhat retired, being situated on the "Neck Road," 3½ miles north of Rochester Center. The house and out-buildings are in fine order. The farm is in a good state of cultivation, and well divided into meadow, tillage and woodland. It is watered by, and has a delightful view of the beautiful "Sniptuit" and "Long Ponds," and is altogether a desirable situation. Price \$2800, and is considered a good investment. Capt. W. after having successfully ploughed the seas for more than a score of years, now retires to the more genial calling of "ploughing the soil."

A portion of the homestead, together with other outstanding lots, belonging to Mr. Ezra Shaw, have been sold at auction by order of Guardian, and brought fair prices. Benjamin Mendell, Esq., was the principal purchaser.

The "Thomas Savery Farm," or more recently known as the "Wheeler Place," has been sold at auction as we have before noticed, to Mr. Charles Packard, of this city, for \$2100.

The farm known as the "Capt. David Rockham Farm," being the homestead of the late Capt. Wm. P. Mendell, situated about half a mile west of "Rockville," has been purchased by Mr. Henry Coe. Mr. Samuel Coe, who has for some time had the charge of the farm of Charles H. Leonard, Esq., at Rockville, will take charge of this place. The price is understood to be something less than \$2000.

The "Presbery Clark Farm," situated about half a mile west of the Union Meeting House, and owned by Mr. Alvin Shurtleff, has been sold to a Mr. Alley of Nantucket. Price supposed to be about \$1600.

THAT STRANGE BIRD AGAIN.—Our correspondent informs us that the "Saw Whetter" still continues to give his evening entertainments. Moses Smith, Esq., who lives about a mile this side of the "Potomska Farm" informs us that it gave a fine entertainment on Fast day evening. It appears to be in the low swampy land, and nearly in one spot, and seems more cheerful and melodious in still warm evenings. No one appears to know anything about it or where it came from. Mr. Smith says he will gladly extend the hospitality of his house to any ornithologist for a night, who would like to come down and hear it, for the purpose of ascertaining what it is.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A lad 9 years old, named Reuben Crapo, son of Mr. Charles W. Crapo, who resides in the South part of the city, had his leg badly fractured in two places, on Saturday, by a ferocious cow. The cow had a short time before dropped her calf, and the lad with other boys was standing near, when she made a fearful attack upon him with her horns, and tossed him about in a shocking manner. The boy was finally rescued, but not until after she had fractured his leg as above stated, and bruised him in a shocking manner. Dr. Sweet was called.

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FOX HUNTING IN ROCHESTER.


A fox hunt came off last Friday, in Rochester, of rather a lively and exciting nature, in which a large number of sportsmen from Wareham, Middleboro', New Bedford, and Rochester, took a part. A light snow had fallen some twenty-four hours before, mantling the earth with white, and giving additional advantage to the hounds in taking the scent. The New Bedford dog first took the track near the "Union Meeting House," but as the fox had passed along the night before, the scent was imperfect. The faithful hound followed the trail, that led in a westerly direction, and ever and anon would tune his voice and inform the sportsmen that he was on the track. It led along over hills and through vales, until it reached "Long Pond Swamp." From thence it wound along on the southern and western shore of the "Snipituit Pond," in the northern part of Rochester, and then crossed the pond on the ice and entered the thick swamp of hemlock and cedars near the "Head-of-the-Neck." Soon after the dog entered the thicket, he gave unmistakable signs that there was music ahead, and he had started Reynard from his place of concealment. His long, earnest peals echoed through the woods, and floated "like music to the ears" of the eager sportsmen. With quickening pulse they hastened to the well known stands where the fox was expected to make his appearance. Reynard was not long in making up his mind for a retreat from the place, which he did unperceived, and made tracks in a "bee line" for "Scrag Neck," and from thence, in a circuit, to South Middleboro' and Tremont. In his journey he was closely pursued by the hound, who gave him no time to "come his odd" upon him, as is common when slowly pursued. He now took a turn in the eastern part of Rochester to a place familiarly known by the sportsmen as "Tuck." Here he came in contact with a party of hunters from Wareham, who put their dog upon his track and drove him out near the spot where the New Bedford dog took his trail in the morning.

By this time there were several hounds on the track, and their lively music had called a large number of sportsmen to the chase. Poor Reynard was hard pressed, and driven hither and thither, through the fields and woods, and was cut off in his course by the numerous hunters who had stationed themselves at various points where he was expected to cross. He, however, managed to keep at a proper distance, and found his way up in the vicinity of Sniptuit Pond. Several of the sportsmen had arranged themselves and taken their stands where they thought by the sound of the dogs he was coming. Their guns were ready to give him a broadside when he should appear in sight. The sound of the dogs brought him nearer and nearer, and every eye was strained to catch a glimpse of him. At length Reynard came bounding along at the top of his speed. Now was an exciting moment. As he came rushing on, one after the other drew his gun to his shoulder and fired, the fox still on the hop. But his race was soon run, for the unerring aim of that veteran of hunters, Mr. John Stevens, of Rochester, turned him summersault. Thus ended one of the most exciting chases that has occurred in Rochester for many years.

We understand the fox was presented to Mr. I. C. Sherman, on Bedford street, who will mount the skin and keep it as a relic of his native town.

A STRANGE BIRD.—A correspondent residing in the vicinity of Russells Mills, says a bird has recently come into that neighborhood that does not usually inhabit this part of the country. Its size, color, &c., cannot be given, as it has not yet been seen. It commences its vocal entertainment in the edge of the evening like the whippoorwill, but its notes are unlike any other bird known. The sound is not unlike the *whetting of a saw*. Our correspondent says he heard one there 17 years ago, and tried to ascertain what kind of a bird it was but failed to do so. If any of our Ornithologists can give a description of the bird and its name, &c., they would confer a favor.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM A SERIOUS CONFLAGRATION IN ROCHESTER.—On Saturday, Mr. Henry L. Vaughan set fire to some brush-wood and dry stuff on one side of the road to get it out of the way. A high wind prevailing at the time, carried the sparks over the wall to an adjoining lot of dry grass &c. The fire soon spread with such fearful rapidity as to be beyond his control, in the direction of the "Burgess house" and out-buildings, owned by J. H. Clark, Esq. But by the timely aid of assistance, and well directed efforts, the fire was checked in that direction, and the buildings saved. It burned over about 20 acres, and some quarter of a mile of fence, together with about 600 cedar rails that were in a pile. If the fire had continued a little farther to the westward it would have been difficult to determine where it would have ended.


 A correspondent writes that on Saturday morning a farmer from one of the neighboring towns came into the city with a load of wood, and drove it to the yard where it was to be thrown out. He took his horse from before his oxen and hitched him to the wagon, and fed his team, and took his departure. Nothing more was seen of him until nearly night. His team stood there with the wood still on the wagon. The horse rolled in his harness, and the oxen laid down yoked and attached to the tongue of the wagon, chewed their cud, and undoubtedly enjoyed themselves as best they could under the circumstances. People living in the vicinity, and those that had noticed the team standing there in the morning began to wonder what could be the cause of their being left there so long. Some thought the attractions of the "steam fire engine" had called him away, and some thought one thing and some another. But as the shades of evening began to gather over the city, he made his appearance with anxious eyes turned in the direction of where he left his team in the morning. Like faithful sentinels they had kept at their post in his absence. It is thought he might have been troubled with the rheumatism when he came to the city, and "went around" to get cured, as he was noticed to be very "limber in the joints" when he returned.

DEER HUNTING.—This sport is vigorously pursued this winter in Sandwich Woods, and large numbers have been taken. Two Sportsmen were out a few days since and started up three deer; one gentleman having a double barrel gun, shot two of them, and the other, with a single gun, shot the third.

GUNNING EXCURSION.—A number of the employees in Taber & Grinnell's Foundry, together with that veteran of gunners, Mr. Richard Lapham, of Dartmouth, returned yesterday from a gunning excursion to "Muskeget," where they had been for several days. They report fowls as being plenty, and are "bedded" for miles in extent. They brought with them 203 fowls, as the result of their excursion. They speak of Muskeget as being a low, dreary, barren, isolated spot, inhabited only by *motes*, which appear to abound there. There are several rude buildings on the island, placed there by sportsmen who occupy them on their excursions. There is also a small building placed there by the Massachusetts Humane Society. There is now in progress of erection a more convenient house by some Vineyard sportsmen.

## Rochester.

A surprise party came off in Rochester last Friday evening. A party of ladies and gentlemen, about twenty in number, from Long Plain and North Fairhaven, visited a worthy lady in Rochester, whose husband is absent on a whaling voyage, carrying with them a supply of provisions, and enjoyed a delightful social time. On their way they were stopped by a pine tree which had been blown across the road, and were obliged to get an axe and cut it away before they could proceed.

MARRIED.

In this city, 5th inst., by Rev. Mr. Craig, Rev. Timothy Stowe to Miss Hannah Mary, eldest daughter of I. D. Hall, Esq., all of this city.

In Sandwich, 5th inst., at the residence of I. K. Chipman, Esq., by Rev. Mr. Caruthers, Mr. Alfred Nye, Jr., of Fairhaven, to Miss Hannah F. Fish, of S.

In Boston, 4th inst., at the Revere House, by the Rev.  
Dr. Blagden, Capt. William P. Briggs to Miss Susan  
Eliza Brownell, both of Dartmouth.

In Taunton, 4th inst., Mr. William C. Myrick to Miss Myra F. Paull.

In Plymouth, 31st ult., Mr. William J. Watson, of Fairhaven, to Miss Angeline F. Vaughn, of P.

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**FIRE IN ROCHESTER.**—The blacksmith shop and carriage manufactory of Mr. Thomas Perkins, situated at Rochester Town, was entirely consumed with its contents early Friday morning. The fire was first discovered by one of the neighbors but not until after the buildings was nearly consumed. Cause of the fire unknown. Loss about \$600. Insured for \$300.

**ELECTORAL VOTES OF THE STATES.**—As a matter of convenient reference, we publish below a statement of the Electoral vote of each State in 1860, together with the popular vote of 1856 :

States.	Elect'l Vote.	Buch. man.	Fre. mont.	Fill. more.
Maine,	8	38,035	65,514	3,233
N. Hampshire,	5	32,567	38,158	414
Vermont,	5	19,577	39,561	511
Massachusetts,	13	39,240	108,100	19,676
Rhode Island,	4	6,680	11,467	1,675
Connecticut,	6	31,995	42,715	2,615
New York,	35	195,878	274,705	124,604
New Jersey,	7	46,943	28,351	24,115
Pennsylvania,	27	230,151	147,350	82,178
Delaware,	3	8,103	306	6,175
Maryland,	8	39,115	281	47,462
Virginia,	15	89,875	291	60,039
N. Carolina,	10	48,316		38,886
*S. Carolina,	8			
Georgia,	10	56,617		42,372
Florida,	3	6,386		4,843
Alabama,	9	46,817		28,557
Louisiana,	6	22,169		20,709
Mississippi,	7	35,665		24,490
Texas,	4	28,575		15,244
Arkansas,	4	21,908		10,816
Missouri,	9	58,164		49,524
Tennessee,	12	73,638		66,178
Kentucky,	12	72,917	360	65,822
Ohio,	23	170,874	187,497	28,125
Indiana,	11	118,672	94,816	23,386
Illinois,	13	104,279	96,280	37,451
Michigan,	6	52,139	71,762	1,560
Wisconsin,	5	52,867	66,092	579
Iowa,	4	36,241	44,127	9,444
Minnesota,	4			
California,	4	42,460	16,721	28,327
Oregon,	3			
Total,	303	1,850,960	1,334,553	885,960
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**TANNING SKINS WITH THE FUR ON.**—Nail the fresh skins tightly and smoothly against a door, keeping the skinny side out. Next proceed with a broad-bladed blunt knife to scrape away all loose pieces of flesh and fat; then rub in much chalk, and be not sparing of labor; when the chalk begins to powder and fall off, take the skin down, fill it with finely-ground alum, wrap it closely together, and keep it in a dry place for two or three days, at the end of that time unfold it, shake out the alum, and the work is over.—[Scientific American.]

**A LADY INSULTED.**—Early last evening as a lady was passing along Bedford street, and when between Fifth and Sixth streets, she was suddenly insulted by one of those detestable "grabbers," that infest our city. The screams of the lady called to her assistance the neighbors, and help from Bliss' stable; but before they arrived the villanous scamp had made his retreat, and thereby eluded their grasp. It is to be regretted that these insulting villains cannot be arrested and brought to justice. They may attempt one time too many.

**PERSEVERANCE.**—A lady residing on Russell street had occasion to do some shopping up town, last Saturday evening, which having been accomplished she returned home with her port-monnaie in her hand, and subsequently visited a store on Third street. After making her purchase she found her port-monnaie open and the roll of bills missing. She ascertained it had not been dropped in the store, and then procured a lantern, and diligent search was made from the store to her residence, but without any traces of the missing treasure. But not willing to relinquish her efforts which had thus far proved fruitless, she resolved to retrace her steps up street, hoping she might be more successful. She left amid the discouraging counsel of her friends, and when on Fourth street near the residence of Joseph Rick-etson 2d Esq., much to her gratification she found it on the sidewalk, as it had dropped from her wallet, a reward for her timely perseverance.

For the Middleboro' Gazette.  
VISIT TO ROCHESTER.

MR. EDITOR:—I am now enjoying a pleasant visit to my native town, and the many places of interest connected with my earlier years. In passing along through the central part of the town, the neat and well cultivated farms, the wide extended meadows, and fields of ripening grain, present to the eye of the beholder, an interesting and pleasing appearance. A short but pleasant ride brought us to the verdant shore of the beautiful Snip-tuet. After regaling ourselves for awhile amid the delightful scenery of this romantic place, we embarked in a small boat kindly furnished us by the Messrs. Clark, and were at once on the broad surface of this beautiful pond. After spending an hour or two in the pleasant and at times exciting sport of bringing up some fine specimens of the finny tribe from this watery element, we returned to the place from which we embarked, well pleased, but not at all overburdened with the result of our labors. A short ride along a pleasant but winding road brought us to the village of Rockville. The large and well cultivated farm of Charles H. Leonard, Esq., is one of the most attractive features of interest, and well deserves a passing notice. By the kind invitation of Mr. Coe, we were shown the beautiful garden where the choicest kinds of fruits and vegetables are cultivated and grown to their greatest perfection. A large green house, connected with the garden has been erected, where a very fine collection of plants, and a profusion of choice flowers greet the eye of the beholder, with a sense of wonder and delight. After stopping a short time to view the many improvements so amply laid out on this model farm, we quietly wended our way to an interesting and romantic spot called Mary's pond. This pond is circular, almost wholly surrounded by woods, and about three quarters of a mile broad. Its waters are very clear, having a remarkably clean sandy bottom, which can be seen many feet below its surface.—Its eastern border for a short distance is clear from trees of all kinds and its green sloping banks down to the water's edge give a pleasing and interesting appearance. The name of this pond was given to it, according to tradition, in the following manner. A christian Indian woman living near its southern borders was suspected by some of her own tribe, for giving information to the whites in regard to a certain white man that had been murdered by one of her own band, in consequence of which the Indian who committed the murder, was taken and executed by the whites. The indignation of the Indians was now fully aroused, and they were determined to put her out of the way. Accordingly on a pleasant summer evening as she was returning home from fishing, two Indians rushed from their place of concealment and horribly murdered her. She was afterwards found and buried by a large stone near the western border of the pond. It ever after went by the name of Mary's pond.

There are many places of interest connected with the early history of this town and it is pleasant and interesting at this season of the year to leave the heat and smoke of the city and breathe the pure invigorating air of the country, and visit the scenes of interest connected with our earlier years in our own native town.

W. E. S.

by Mer. Diff. Long. in Bearing and Distance.  
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NOTES AT NEW BEDFORD.

One gets awfully tired of being compelled to devour what poor Tom Hood calls an "endless meal of brick," in other words of living and moving and having our being in the streets of a great city. After a long course of such diet, we begin to "babble of green fields," and long to leave the Babylons of Commerce behind, to seek "fresh fields and pastures new," at some distance from them. Just thus did we feel a few days since, and so with a glad heart we emancipated ourselves from the desk, and jumped into one of the Boston and New Bedford cars.

We had heard much of the city of Whalers, but as yet had never entered it. Our ideas of the place, were, as it turned out, erroneous enough, since we had pictured it in our minds eye as a collection of dwellings by the sea-side, surrounded by an atmosphere which had an "ancient and fish-like smell." Greatly, therefore, were we surprised, when we entered a beautiful city, whose streets were lined with trees, whose buildings were of the most elegant descriptions, and whose air was pure, bracing and redolent of the sea.

A capital dinner at the Parker House—of which more presently—having been dispatched, we were very politely invited by Mr. Cram, son-in-law of Mr. S. Packard, the landlord, to take a ride with him and view the scenery of the neighborhood. Accordingly we were treated to one of the most charming rides imaginable.

It may not be generally known that New Bedford can boast of some of the finest specimens of road-making, in all these United States. In fact, we have seen nothing to equal Ocean Avenue, as it is called, in Europe. Even the far-famed Linden Strasse is not to be compared with it. This road, which is four miles and a half long, one hundred feet wide, and as level and smooth as a bowling green, runs from the city round Clark's Point near the outer light, and returns to New Bedford at almost the very point where it commenced. Its shape is a sort of an egg oval. On one side it is bounded by the sea through the whole of its extent. Bye-and-bye, when it is bordered by trees, and when the sea wall is completed, it will be the finest place in the world for a drive. It is so constructed—with sewers—that after the heaviest rains it speedily becomes dry; chain pumps and seats are erected at various points.

This fine work was projected and carried out entirely through the exertions of Rodney French, Esq., the spirited and popular Mayor of New Bedford, whose statue ought to be erected in a conspicuous part of it, since he has proved himself a true benefactor to his fellow-citizens. Doubtless this road will be a great attraction to the city and in the hope of making it better known than it is, we pen these remarks.

Returning we visited the very beautiful garden of James Arnold, Esq., a wealthy gentleman, who, with great liberality, allows strangers and the people of New Bedford free access to it. Mr. Arnold is an Englishman by birth, but a thorough American, he having come to this country when a mere boy. Visitors are required to insert their names in a book, after which they are free to wander among the flowers, fruits and foliage, at pleasure. We spent a delightful half hour in this little Eden, and left its groves and grotto with real regret.

Next we visited the Wamsutta Cotton Mills. These are built of stone in a most substantial manner, and in them are employed 600 hands—at these mills a very fine article in cotton is manufactured, which is principally used for shirting by the great houses of New York and Philadelphia. So solid is the building, that although a vast amount of machinery is employed, there is not the slightest jar perceptible. The concern is a profitable one, and promises to be still more lucrative.

The Parker House is the head hotel in New Bedford—in fact, it is the hotel to which everybody resorts. It is a very extensive building, attractive without, and full of comfort within—where 300 guests can be accommodated. The bedrooms are spacious, well ventilated, and handsomely fitted up, and the ladies' and gentlemen's drawing rooms are splendidly furnished—as for the "table" we can only say that we have never seen it surpassed in point of plenty and variety in any hotel anywhere. For a long time the house has been presided over by Mr. S. Packard—who from his urbanity, public spirit, and attention to his guests, has become an immense favorite in New Bedford among all classes. Mr. Packard, however, is about to retire and resign the Parker House into the hands of his son-in-law, Mr. Cram, who in conjunction with Mr. Blaisdell, formerly of the Adams House, Boston, will carry on the business from the 1st of October next. Both these gentlemen are admirably qualified for such a position, and will not fail to give complete satisfaction. The house will be greatly improved in every respect, and "progress" is to be the watchword.

On the Sabbath we attended the Orthodox church, but owing to the rain, only about fifty persons were present. On Monday morning, Mr. Cram drove us to Fairhaven, and thence back over the head of the river bridge to New Bedford, whence we started for the City of Notions, after as pleasant a visit as we ever paid.

A Great Day's Shooting.

WESTPORT, Saturday Evening.

MR. EDITOR:—Agreeable to my promise, and in accordance with your wishes, as implied in this day's paper, I have learned the particulars relating to the events of this day's shooting. In order to be fully posted up, your humble servant left home in the good boat Pequachuck, at 3 o'clock, repairing to the gunning ground, and was on the ground, some five miles from the wharves, at early dawn, witnessing all that transpired. There were thirty-five boats, all armed and equipped except your informant's. As my object was mainly to see the sport, which I could not have done as well if engaged in shooting, I thought best to take no shooting iron. The whole number of fowl obtained is 723, the largest number ever killed in a single day by our men. Fourteen boats obtained 79 fowl. These were manned by men less skilled in shooting than others. Twenty-one boats took 644; six of the twenty-one took 306. Mr. Charles Soule, the veteran sportsman, came in *high hook*, as we term it, having obtained 65. William Soule took 55; Capt. Benj. Gifford and P. G. Wing, 53; Capt. Geo. Manchester took 48; Capt. E. P. Brightman 44, and Mr. Christopher Davis, 31. It is worthy of mention that Capt. Barney Gifford, who has passed his three score and ten years, was early on the ground and obtained, notwithstanding his great age, thirty-seven birds. This aged man resides at Hicks' Bridge, 9 miles from the old cock, at the place where most of the fowl were killed. He must have left home in the small hours of the morning, as he was among the first on the ground, perhaps by the first-dawn of day. He left home and returned the same day—eighteen miles travel. Had the wind blown on shore instead of off, no doubt 1000 birds would have been taken. Seven-eighths of these fowl are what we call Pishaug, called by most persons in other places Coots. It is estimated that 50 lbs. of powder, 200 lbs. of shot and 3000 caps were used, at a cost of \$20. The fowl, at the price here, will amount to \$100, and the weight, one ton of 2000 lbs. There was at least two thousand shots made. The smallest number by one boat is one bird. It is however said that one of the thirty-five boats obtained less than this. Of that I am not sure. We obtained four fine birds. This was done in self-defence, and unarmed.

The first codfish of the season, which, however, on examination, proved to be a haddock, or dick as we call them, found its way into the Pequachuck. It is the opinion of some of those engaged in the sport, that not one out of a hundred fowl in the vicinity of our harbor was killed. The *Mercury* of this day, (as you will see) has, we think, a premature report of the day's work. It says that one man obtained 24. This is not correct, the 24 were killed Friday afternoon, in two hours' shooting, by the veteran, C. Soule, who went out to try his hand.

My opinion is that 100,000 fowls are concentrated on eight miles of our coast. I learn that a man who came in this day from the light-boat, reports seeing one hundred dead and wounded fowl in a rib of the tide between the light-boat and the Hen and Chickens.

A lady in this village picked the feathers from fourteen of these birds Saturday evening.

Doubtless the number of sea fowl will in ten days double, as the greatest flight will be later in the month. There is evidently a plenty of feed for them, and those now bedded will cause others migrating from the South to stop for refreshments. In the absence of other employment, our citizens will be sure to avail themselves of this, commencing their summer's work early in the season.

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This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and a vertical crease on the left side. A dark, irregular stain is visible along the right edge, possibly from a binding or a stain. The overall tone is warm and aged.





A PLEASANT GATHERING.

MR. EDITOR:—There was a pleasant re-union of a large family, on Thanksgiving day at the old Sherman homestead in Rochester. They came from their different homes in New Bedford, Acushnet and Middleboro', and laid aside the cares of the Store, Shop, and Farm to spend the day in social enjoyment under the parental roof, and gather around the old hearth stone, which still glowed with its cheerful light.

It was ten years that day, since they had all met there together, and that was on an occasion when two of their number were given in marriage, and left home to form new homes for themselves. It was pleasant for all to meet there once more and have a family greeting, and recall the joyous events of childhood, when all lived there, together. Since then some changes have taken place, and the finger of time, with its cares, had lightly drawn its lines over their brows. But death with its withering blight has not invaded their circle, bringing sorrow and sadness in its train, with but a single exception, and then to pluck a little bud of promise, and transplant it in Paradise above, for it was once said,—“of such is the kingdom of Heaven.”

They gathered around the festive board as on former occasions, but their number had so increased that the old table would no longer accommodate them, and a “union” of tables had been spread, extending nearly the whole length of the room. It was pleasant to feel and know there was no vacant chair, occasioned by death, or feelings of bitter unkindness one towards another. No, their number was complete, and after the blessing was implored they feasted upon the bounties, with hearts full of gratitude and thankfulness for the blessings the day offered.

The occasion was one of no common interest to all, both alike to parents and children. It brought up pleasant memories of the past. It was a day of pleasure and enjoyment, calling forth the warmest emotions of gratitude. Yet there was a feeling of solemnity mingled with it, in view of the thought, it may be the last time they would all meet there together. Yet such is life,—reminding us that “this is not our continuing city or abiding place.” Previous to partaking of the evening meal it was thought meet, in view of the mercy of a kind Providence, to render thanks. After the singing of a few appropriate verses, one of the number, with voice trembling with emotions of gratitude, returned thanks for the privilege enjoyed in being permitted to assemble together under circumstances of so much mercy, and invoked the favor that if they should never be permitted to assemble together here again, they may be one united and unbroken family above, never to be separated.

As the shades of evening gathered around the old homestead, one after the other prepared to depart for their respective homes, giving the parting hand, and with an affectionate “good by,” took their leave. This day of “re-union” will long be held in cherished remembrance, for its many pleasant associations; and as the revolving years bring the annual Thanksgiving, the reflections of this one, will be remembered as a bright spot in their lives.

AT HOME.

New Bedford, Dec. 4, 1860.

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Lee-way.

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COONS CAUGHT NAPPING.—Mr. Jeremiah T. Snell, of South Dartmouth, while out hunting for squirrels on Thursday, noticed something upon a tree about 30 feet from the ground. He could obtain only an indistinct view of the object, and fired, and down came one coon dead, and another fell and caught by a branch of a tree, which he also killed. It is supposed they were taking a nap. They were young and very fat, and weighed 21 pounds, and would not make a bad supper.

FOX HUNTING.—They are having lively times at fox hunting in Rochester, and the chase is pursued with more than common energy. There is scarcely a day that Reynard is not pursued by a pack of hounds. Mr. Charles Cowen shot one last Tuesday. One has been started there every day since.

Temp. Advocate.

WOMAN'S TEMPER. No trait of character is more valuable in a female than possession of a sweet temper. Home can never be made happy without it. It is like the flowers that spring up in our pathway, reviving and cheering us. Let a man go home at night, wearied and worn by the toils of the day, and how soothing is a word dictated by a good disposition! It is sunshine falling upon his heart. He is happy, and the cares of life are forgotten. A sweet temper has a soothing influence over the minds of a whole family.—Where it is found in the wife and mother, you observe kindness and love predominating over the bad feelings of a natural heart. Smiles, kind words and looks, characterize the children, and peace and love have their dwelling there. Study, then, to acquire and retain a sweet temper. It is more valuable than gold; it captivates more than beauty; and to the close of life retains all its freshness and power.

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FROST FISH.—These fine fish have arrived, and have been taken in considerable numbers for a few nights past along our shore.

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[For the Standard.]  
**My Neighbor's Wife.**  
We are taught to love; from childhood's years  
'Twas stamped upon my mind;  
My earliest article of faith  
Was love for human kind;  
To love my neighbor as myself  
Is Christian like, they say;  
And if I love my neighbor's wife,  
How can I help it, pray?  
The golden rule I strive to heed  
Wherever I may be,  
And do to others as I would  
That they should do to me;  
And so one day, I thought 'twere well  
If I this precept tried,  
And filled with generous thoughts I took  
My neighbor's wife to ride,  
But, ah! this kind and simple act  
Gave rise to slanders high;  
A host of furious tongues assailed  
My neighbor's wife and I.  
We are taught to share with liberal hearts,  
The blessings that we prize—  
To smile with others when they smile,  
And dry the mourner's eyes.  
And when, one day I chanced to find  
My neighbor's wife in tears,  
I whispered words of sympathy,  
Within her listening ears;  
I drew her trembling form to mine,  
And kissed her tears away;  
The act was seen; and lo! there was  
The very deuce to pay.  
Alas! alas! 'tis passing strange—  
I'm sure I can't see through it;  
I'm told to love with all my heart,  
Then blamed because I do it;  
The precepts that I learned in youth  
Will cling to me through life;  
I try to love my neighbor, and  
I'm sure I love his wife.      PHILANTHROPIST.  
Mattapoisett.







The Mercury.

NEW BEDFORD:

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 11, 1861.



“Flag of the free heart’s hope and home,  
By angel hands to valor given;  
Thy stars have lit the welkin dome,  
And all thy hues were born in heaven!  
Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With freedom’s soil beneath our feet,  
And freedom’s banner floating o’er us?”

For years we have been connected with a party, which very carefully abstained from discussing the matter of slavery, honestly believing that its discussion would be productive of no benefit; that it was a subject with which we of the north had no concern; and that its management should be left to the people of the States in which it existed, and who were alone responsible for it. In all human probability we should have continued this tender regard for what was deemed a local interest, allowed, most certainly, if not specially recognized and protected by the Constitution, frowning upon those who agitated the subject of slavery and denouncing them as disturbers of the public peace, if the slaveholders themselves had not rudely thrust the system upon our consideration, and forced us to examine its connection with this great revolt. We do not feel ourselves absolved by any means from the obligations which the Constitution imposes, nor do we propose to transcend the authority which it confers. Neither do we intend to walk softly and talk softly, for fear of treading upon tender feet or wounding the sensibilities of our Southern brethren. We can see no benefit which has accrued from all this caution, except, perhaps, to the holders of slaves. Some may think that it prevented the slightest infraction of their rights; but it did not prevent the rebellion. For though, by the aid of Northern men, up to the fourth of March last, they had virtually controlled the government, and secured by national legislation everything they were pleased to demand, and though on the day of Mr. Lincoln’s inauguration they had positively nothing to fear except the loss of office and temporarily of power, they would listen to no arguments, repulsed all advances, sneered at all thought of compromise, and in good set terms declared they would maintain an independent government, which was tantamount to saying they would destroy that under which we live. Now, while our government in the exercise of a right and in the discharge of a solemn duty moves straight forward to the putting down this armed rebellion, men’s minds are not forbidden to meditate, nor their mouths to speak, nor their pens to write, upon the cause of this stupendous wickedness. It is the most arrant nonsense, to pretend and assert, that the agitation of the subject of slavery either as a question of morals or politics produced the rebellion. For no discussion of the subject in convention or the halls of State or national legislation, had ever restricted the right of a single holder of slaves. The effect of all such discussion was confined to the North, changing gradually public sentiment, and at length effecting a change in the administration. But it did not

change the Constitution—it did not nullify the force of judicial decisions—it did not create the power, even if the inclination existed, to disturb by legislation the status of slavery. As we have repeatedly remarked, on the day, when Mr. Lincoln in an almost beleaguered Capitol delivered his inaugural, the system of African slavery on this continent was stronger, by the concessions which had been made in Congress and the solemn decisions of the Courts, than it ever had been. The rebellion was the legitimate offspring of slavery. Its birth was hastened perhaps by the success of the republican party at the last election, though we are satisfied that that event was precipitated by the Southern leaders in the Charleston Convention. For years has this project of a Southern Confederacy been quickening in the brains of the slave-holding South. Slavery requested to be “let alone” in modest phrase, but practically its demand was, let us rule, let us dominate. And the dream for years of Southern politicians has been to establish an oligarchy if not a despotism on the Gulf, which should virtually give laws to the North, and gradually extend the peculiar institution over Mexico, and Central America. The aggressive intentions of this misnamed Confederacy, already a barefaced despotism, are sure in the invasion of Kentucky and Missouri; and to us it seems as clear as noonday, that the idea of the restoration of the grand old republic, which the fathers in fear and hope established, while slavery exists, is as illusive as a sick man’s dream. How we are to be rid of this obstruction to our prosperity and peace, we confess our inability to say. Not by shutting our eyes and mouths and ignoring its existence, most certainly. We an emancipationists, but we shudder at the horrors which in our opinion would flow from the forcible breaking up of the system—we have no counsel to give to the President, his Cabinet or Congress. We mean to stand by the Administration in its efforts to preserve the government, looking the dangers that beset it full in the face, hoping ever, and believing firmly, that as there must eventually be but one republic, within the limits of the old Union, everything that obstructs it will in good time be removed.

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Day of

Selections in Poetry and Prose

“AT THE LAST.”

“Man goeth forth unto his work, and to his labor, until the evening.”—Ps. civ., 23.

The stream is calmest when it nears the tide,  
And flowers are sweetest at the eventide,  
And birds most musical at the close of day,  
And saints divinest when they pass away.

Morning is lovely, but a holier charm  
Lies folded in evening’s robe of balm;  
And weary man must ever love her best,  
For morning calls to toil, but night brings rest.

She comes from Heaven, and on her wings doth bear  
A holy fragrance, like the breath of prayer;  
Footsteps of angels follow in her trace,  
To shut the weary eyes of Day in peace.

All things are hushed before her as she throws  
O’er earth and sky her mantle of repose;  
There is a calm, a beauty, and a power,  
That morning knows not, in the evening hour.

“Until the evening” we must weep and toil,  
Plough life’s stern furrows, dig the weedy soil,  
Tread with sad feet our rough and thorny way,  
And bear the heat and burden of the day.

Oh! when our sun is setting may we glide,  
Like summer evening, down the golden tide;  
And leave behind us, as we pass away,  
Sweet starry twilight round our sleeping clay!

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THE NEW CONGRESS.

Classified List of the Thirty-Seventh Congress.

We give below a list of the members of the Thirty-seventh Congress who will take their seats at the Extra Session on the Fourth of July—omitting the seceding States, which will not be represented.

In the Senate but forty-six members are left since the withdrawal of the rebel Senators. Of this number thirty two are Republicans. We have included in the Senate list the name of Senator Nicholson, of Tennessee, and Senators Polk and Johnson of Missouri, but it is quite possible that these gentlemen will not appear. In the event of their absence the Senate will stand thirty-two Republicans to eleven Democrats.

The number of members of the House of Representatives is reduced from two hundred and thirty-seven to one hundred and eighty. Of these, one hundred and three are Republicans, with one district in Pennsylvania and two in California to hear from.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

[Republicans in Roman, Democrats in *Italics*, re-elected members marked with an asterisk.]

**CALIFORNIA.**  
Milton S. Latham,  
**CONNECTICUT.**  
James Dixon,  
**DELAWARE.**  
James A. Bayard,  
**ILLINOIS.**  
O. H. Browning,  
**INDIANA.**  
Jesse D. Bright,  
**IOWA.**  
James W. Grimes,  
**KANSAS.**  
James H. Lane,

**KENTUCKY.**  
Lazarus W. Powell,  
**MAINE.**  
Lot M. Morrill,

**MARYLAND.**  
ANTHONY KENNEDY, (Am.),  
**MASSACHUSETTS.**  
Charles Sumner,

**MINNESOTA.**  
Henry M. Rice,  
**MISSOURI.**  
Truett Polk,

**NEW HAMPSHIRE.**  
John P. Hale,  
**NEW JERSEY.**  
John R. Thompson,

**NEW YORK.**  
Preston King,  
**OHIO.**  
Benjamin F. Wade,

**OREGON.**  
Edward D. Baker,  
**PENNSYLVANIA.**  
David Wilmot,

**RHODE ISLAND.**  
James F. Simmons,  
**TENNESSEE.**  
Andrew Johnson, (Union),

**VERMONT.**  
Solomon Foot,  
**WISCONSIN.**  
James R. Doolittle,

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**  
**CALIFORNIA.**  
[Two members to be elected.]

**CONNECTICUT.**  
1. Dwight Lomis,  
2. James E. English,  
3. Alfred Burnham,\*  
4. George C. Woodruff.

**DELAWARE.**  
George P. Fisher, People's  
**ILLINOIS.**  
1. Elihu B. Washburne,\*  
2. Isaac N. Arnold,  
3. Owen Lovejoy,  
4. William Kellogg,\*  
5. Wm. A. Richardson,  
6. John A. McClernand,\*  
7. James C. Robinson,\*  
8. Philip B. Fouke,\*  
9. John A. Logan.

**INDIANA.**  
1. John Law,  
2. James A. Cravens,  
3. William M. Dunn,\*  
4. William S. Holman,\*  
5. George W. Julian,  
6. Albert G. Porter,\*  
7. Daniel W. Voorhees,  
8. Albert S. White,  
9. Schuyler Colfax,  
10. William Mitchell,  
11. J. P. C. Shanks.

**IOWA.**  
1. Samuel R. Curtis,\*  
2. William Vandever,\*  
**KANSAS.**  
Martin F. Conway,\*

**KENTUCKY.**  
1. John L. Stratton,\*  
2. Wm. G. Steele,  
3. George T. Cobb,  
4. Nehemiah Perry,  
5. E. Henry Smith,  
6. Moses F. Odell,  
7. Benjamin Wood,  
8. James E. Kerrigan,  
9. William Wall,  
10. Frederick A. Conklin,  
11. Elijah Ward,  
12. Isaac C. Delaplaine,  
13. Edward Haight,  
14. Charles H. Van Wyck,\*  
15. John B. Steele,  
16. Stephen Baker,  
17. Abraham B. Olin,\*  
18. Erastus Corning,  
19. James B. McKean,\*  
20. William A. Wheeler,  
21. Socrates N. Shearman,  
22. Chauncey Vibbard,  
23. Richard Franchot,  
24. Roscoe Conkling,\*  
25. R. Holland Duell,\*  
26. William E. Lansing,  
27. Ambrose W. Clark,  
28. Charles B. Sedgwick,  
29. Theodore M. Pomeroy,  
30. John P. Chamberlain,  
31. Alexander S. Divan,  
32. Robt B. Van Valkenburg,  
33. Alfred Ely,\*  
34. Augustus Frank,\*  
35. Burt Van Horn,  
36. Elbridge G. Spaulding,\*  
37. Ruben E. Fenton,\*

**MAINE.**  
1. John N. Goodwin,  
2. Charles W. Walton,  
3. Samuel C. Fessenden,  
4. Anson P. Morrill,  
5. John H. Rice,  
6. Frederick A. Pike,  
**MARYLAND.**  
1. J. W. Crisfield (Union),  
2. Edwin H. Webster,\*  
**MASSACHUSETTS.**  
1. Thomas D. Eliot,\*  
2. James Buffington,\*  
3. Benjamin F. Thomas,  
4. Alexander H. Rice,\*  
5. Wm. Appleton (Fusion),  
6. John B. Alley,\*  
7. Daniel W. Gooch,\*  
8. Charles R. Train,\*  
9. Goldsmith F. Bailey,  
10. Charles Delano,\*  
11. Henry L. Dawes,\*  
**MICHIGAN.**  
1. Bradley F. Granger,  
2. Fernando C. Beaman,  
3. Francis W. Kellogg,\*  
4. Rowland E. Trowbridge,  
**MINNESOTA.**  
1. Cyrus Aldrich,\*  
2. William Windom,\*  
**MISSOURI.**  
1. Francis P. Blair, Jr.,  
2. James Rollins (Am.),  
3. John B. Clark,  
4. Elijah H. Norton,  
5. John W. Reid,  
6. John S. Phelps (Union),  
7. John W. Noell,\*  
**NEW HAMPSHIRE.**  
1. Gilman Marston,\*  
2. Edward H. Rollins,  
3. Thomas M. Edwards,\*  
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1. Henry C. Burnett (State rights),  
2. Jas. S. Jackson (Union),  
3. Henry Grider, (Union),  
4. Aaron Harding (Union),  
5. Charles A. Wickliffe, (Union),  
6. Geo. W. Dunlap (Union),  
7. Robert Mallory (Union),  
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[From the Louisville Journal, June 22.]

**WHAT THEY ARE FIGHTING FOR—WHAT THEY HAVE LOST.**—The secessionists of the seceding States say that they are fighting for everything dear to freemen. We don't see that they have gained anything, but it is very easy to see what they have lost.

Among their losses, a contemporary enumerates these:

1. They have lost the liberty of free speech, the dearest right of a freeman. They dare not speak except in one way. The tyranny and cruelties of Caligula and Nero were tender mercies compared with the reign of terror now pervading the seceding States.

2. They have lost the right of voting upon the Constitution under which they live. The voice of the people is hushed, and they are bound hand and foot, and are at the mercy of the few purse-proud aristocrats.

3. They have lost at least fifty per cent. of the value of their property, and receive in its stead an increased taxation.

4. They have lost their titles to their property, it being subject to confiscation for the support of those whose feet are upon their necks.

5. They have lost their trade and commerce, all kinds of business being completely prostrated.

6. And last, though not least, they have lost their self-respect and civilization. They repudiate their debts, and appropriate other people's property and make a virtue of it.

For opinion's sake, they commit barbarities upon citizens of the United States which the most untutored and inhuman savage would blush to be guilty of.

These are a few of the "liberties" they have lost. What liberties are they now fighting for? And how many "rights" have they gained through the agency of secession? Let some secessionist answer—if he can!

Forney's Press has the following timely rebuke to masked traitors:

"The only way to gain a permanent and substantial peace is to teach those who have unfurled the black banner of treason so grave and terrible a lesson that for centuries to come none will dare to imitate their pernicious example. And those among us who are ever ready to cavil, to condemn, to weaken the Government, for the sake of indirectly benefitting the secession cause, are, in reality, the foes of peace, as they are the foes of the country; because peace can only be re-established on a just, enduring and honorable basis, by the complete re-assertion of the authority of the whole people of our country over its whole territory."

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INTERESTING POLITICAL CORRESPONDENCE.

MASS MEETING AT MYRICK'S.—It will be seen by the subjoined correspondence that Mr. Andrew of Boston, the Republican candidate for Governor, has consented to address the Mass Meeting to be held at Myrick's on the 18th inst.

NEW BEDFORD, Sept. 4, 1860.

JOHN A. ANDREW, Esq.,

Dear Sir: We the undersigned, who have cheerfully enrolled ourselves in the ranks of the Republican party, believing that it is the true and only conservative Union loving party which by its platform of principles and its proposed course of national policy, means to preserve the Union, by keeping it WORTH PRESERVING, as our fathers gave it to us; and believing, as we do, that in yourself we have selected a standard-bearer in our beloved Commonwealth who has been, is, and will be, true to the Constitution which he will swear to support, do most respectfully request you to address your fellow citizens of South Eastern Massachusetts, upon the principles and policy of the Republican party, at a Mass Meeting which is to be held at Myrick's Grove on the 18th of the present month.

With sentiments of great esteem,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed)

Jona. Bourne, Jr.,

E. Thornton, Jr.,

Warren Ladd,

Wm. W. Crapo,

Lawrence Grinnell,

J. C. Delano,

J. A. P. Allen,

Edward C. Jones,

Gideon Allen,

John Hunt,

James Rider,

Franklin Tobey,

Geo. O. Crocker,

Pardon Devoll,

Edward W. Howland,

Geo. R. Taber,

Andrew G. Pierce,

L. M. Kollock,

Wm. Watkins,

Wm. Gordon, Jr.,

Wm. G. Taber,

P. C. Howland,

Wm. H. Allen,

Nathan E. Hammett,

Joseph Brownell,

Daniel Thornton,

Thos. B. White,

Lemuel Kollock,

Thos. M. Stetson,

Geo. R. Phillips,

James R. Denham,

Cornelius Howland,

Ezra K. Delano,

Henry Taber,

Saml. Watson,

Willard Nye,

Dennis Wood,

Edward D. Mandell,

John P. Barker,

Wm. A. Church,

Wm. J. Rotch,

Geo. B. Richmond,

Fredk. Homer,

Abner J. Phipps,

Thos. Wilcox,

C. W. Chapman,

Abm. Barker,

John Hicks,

Joseph Hicks,

Chas. L. Swasey,

Andrew Hicks,

Geo. F. Barker,

T. B. Denham,

David B. Wilcox,

Jas. R. Ricketson,

Wm. L. Gerrish,

Simeon Doane,

John A. Wood,

Thos. Nye, Jr.,

Oliver Prescott,

Stephen A. Tripp,

Edmund Taber,

Weston Howland,

BOSTON, Sept. 6, 1860.

To Messrs. JONA. BOURNE, JR., E. THORNTON, JR., WARREN LADD, and other Republicans of New Bedford.

Gentlemen:—Without a moment's delay I hasten to accept your invitation. I cannot hope to add anything to the stock of ideas on political affairs common to all, by any public declaration of my individual sentiments. But your wish, coming from so many gentlemen for whose persons and characters I have a respect, which entitles them to command me, must in this instance be my law. I had hoped earnestly that I might not appear in person on the field during the progress of our present State canvass. The opinions of wiser men differ from my desire, and I shall not shrink out of sentiments of merely personal delicacy flowing from my own relations to the canvass, from the performance of this duty which is thought to be due to the cause.

There is but little disunionism anywhere even in the South, besides that which is stimulated by Northern speculators in national politics practising on Southern apprehensions and systematically misleading Southern minds. The South can take care of its own disunionism. There are Southern men enough to drive that monster into the Gulf of Mexico without a Northern man or gun. And, if need be they would do it.

The real danger is not to the Union but to the People. Let all the people agree that they will seek to understand all questions entering into our public affairs determined that they will meet them, discuss and decide them, dismissing their self-constituted guardians, and banishing the prophets of evil,—the Balaams of our Israel,—and all will be well.

If we of the North are to be frightened by the question of slavery, in what a condition must they be who in the South are watching for the dawn of Freedom's day; when slave-masters and free-laborers may unite to lift the heaviest bond which white as well as black men ever bore?

With great respect and regard

I am faithfully yours,

JOHN A. ANDREW.

MONEY DIGGING.—We learn that the usually quiet neighborhood of "Baker Town," in Dartmouth, has been thrown out of the even tenor of its way within a few days, by the arrival of several parties of "money diggers" from the western part of the State of New York. They are in search of some \$7,000, said to have been buried by one James Wing—now, or late was, a resident of that part of the State, but formerly resided in Dartmouth. We understand the parties bring affidavits duly made and sworn to by the said Wing, before a Justice of the Peace, that the treasure was buried there by him. They also bring plans of the grounds, with bounds, distances, &c., and find no difficulty in finding the spot described, but minus the treasure. We are told this is not the first time this place has been visited for the same purpose with like results.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

Prayer for a Dying Enemy.

A correspondent of the New Orleans Crescent says:—A most touching scene took place in the affair of Major Hood's, already alluded to. Among those mortally wounded was a Northern man; he was shot through both hips, and had fallen on the road, where he was discovered by a Louisianian. He was suffering the most intense pain, his face and body distorted by his agonizing sufferings. He begged for water, which was promptly given him. His head and shoulders were raised to make him comfortable, and his face and forehead bathed in water. He urged the Louisianian to pray for him, who was forced to acknowledge his inability to pray. At that moment one of the Mecklenburg troopers came up, and the poor fellow urged his request again, with great earnestness. The Virginian knelt at his side, and asked the wounded man if he was a Christian and believed in the promise of Christ to save repentant sinners? He answered, yes. The trooper then commenced a prayer, fervent, pathetic, and eloquent. The soldier's face lost all the traces of his recent suffering, and became placid and benignant, and, in his new-born love for his enemy, attempted to encircle his neck with his arms, but only reached the shoulder, where it rested, and, with his gaze riveted on the face of the prayerful trooper, he appeared to sink in the words of hope and consolation, the promises of Christ's mercy and salvation, which flowed from his lips, "as the parched earth drinketh up the dew," and as the solemn amen died on the lips of the soldier, the dead man's hand relaxed its hold on the ground, and his spirit took its flight to realms above. The scene was solemn and impressive. The group were all in tears. The dying never spoke again. Having no implements with which to dig his grave, and expecting the return of the enemy in great force, he was hurriedly buried by the trooper, who, notwithstanding his limbs, and crossing his arms, leaving evidences to the dead that his last moments had been ministration and Christian men. The Louisianian could not pray.

[For the Standard.]

Rochester Items.

The recent heavy rains have caused the streams to rise higher than they have been known for years, and in many cases overflowing the roads, but without doing any great damage.

Mr. Dennis Hathaway is building a large and commodious blacksmith shop to take the place of one burned last winter.

Caterpillars have made their appearance upon the fruit trees in unusual numbers.

Many of the farmers have turned their attention to the growing of wheat; and in view of this, Mr. Alden Rounseville is about to put into his mill a new run of stones, together with a new bolt, "smut machine" &c., expressly for the purpose of grinding and bolting wheat.

Mr. Alverado W. Wrightington, a private in Company C, of the 18th Mass. regiment, is at home on a furlough, sick.

An undivided half of the homestead of the late Israel Cowen, was sold at public auction on Saturday, by order of the Administrator, for \$900. It was struck off to Darius Miller, Esq., of Wareham, but it is supposed to be for another party.

Fourteen mud turtles have been taken from the "Snipituit Pond" this Spring, varying in size from 25 to 50 pounds each. Eleven of them were taken by Mr. John A. Fuller.

Mr. Joseph Coe, and others, have petitioned to the County Commissioners, for the laying out of a new road from the brook East of Rochester Centre, near Perkins' blacksmith shop, to run in a line parallel with the beautiful road built by the private enterprise of Charles H. Leonard, Esq., and connect with that near what was formerly known as the "Bassett House."

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The New Revenue Act.

The bill which has passed Congress lays a direct tax and internal duties to the amount of twenty millions of dollars. The share of Massachusetts is \$824,581. Section 6, of the bill, concerning property subject to taxation, is as follows:

And be it further enacted, That the said direct tax laid by this act shall be assessed and laid on the value of all lands and lots of ground, with their improvements and dwelling houses, which several articles subject to taxation shall be enumerated and valued by the respective assessors, at the rate each of them is worth in money on the first of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-two; provided, however, that all property, of whatever kind, coming within any of the foregoing descriptions, and belonging to the United States, or any State, or permanently or specially exempted from taxation by the laws of the State wherein the same may be situated at the time of the passage of this act, together with such property belonging to any individual who actually resides thereon, as shall be worth the sum of five hundred dollars, shall be exempted from the aforesaid enumeration and valuation, and from the direct tax aforesaid; and provided further, that in making such assessment due regard shall be had to any valuation that may have been made under the authority of the State or Territory at any period nearest to said first day of April.

The tax on carriages and watches is thus regulated:

And be it further enacted, that from and after the said first day of April next, there shall be paid the following yearly duties upon every carriage, the body of which rests upon springs of any description, which may be kept for use, and which shall not be exclusively employed for the transportation of merchandise, according to the following valuation, including the harness used therewith:

Not exceeding fifty dollars,	\$1
If above fifty and not exceeding one hundred dollars,	4
If one hundred and not exceeding two hundred dollars,	8
If above two hundred and not exceeding four hundred dollars,	16
If above four hundred and not exceeding six hundred dollars,	22
If above six hundred and not exceeding eight hundred dollars,	30
If above eight hundred and not exceeding one thousand dollars,	40
If above one thousand dollars,	50

Which valuations shall be made agreeably to the existing condition of the carriage and harness at the time of making the entry thereof each year, in conformity with the provisions of this act; and that there shall be, and hereby is, likewise imposed an annual duty of one dollar on every gold watch kept for use, and of fifty cents on every silver watch kept for use, which duty shall be paid by its owner thereof.

Section 59 provides for the proper registration of carriages and watches.

Sec. 60. And be it further enacted, That any person who, after the month of April in any year, shall commence the having or keeping of any watch or carriage subject to duty, shall and may, at any time during thirty days after he shall so commence the having or keeping such watch or carriage, make like entry and payment in manner before prescribed; and on payment of such proportion of the duty laid by this act on such carriage and the harness used therewith, as the time from which he shall commence the keeping of such watch or carriage to the first day of the month of April then next ensuing shall bear to the whole year, shall be entitled to and may demand like certificates, subject to the conditions provided in this act.

Sec. 61. And be it further enacted, That any person having such watch or carriage as the owner thereof, or having the charge, custody or possession of the same as the agent of the owner, who shall make an untrue or defective entry, to evade the whole or any part of the rate of duty justly and truly payable thereon, according to this act, shall lose the sum paid pursuant to such untrue or defective entry; and where such untrue or defective entry hath been made, or where no entry has been made, or where there shall be a neglect of payment after entry, such person shall, in addition to the amount of rate of duty lawfully payable, be liable and shall pay a further sum of double said amount on personal application and demand at the house, dwelling or usual place of abode of such person by the proper collector—one moiety of which last sum shall be to the use of the United States; and the other moiety thereof to the use of the collector—which duty, with said addition of double the amount of the same, shall be collected by distraint and sale of the goods, chattles and effects of the person by whom the same shall be payable. And in every case where the owner of a watch or carriage shall fail to enter the same, in accordance with the provisions of this act, the collector shall have power, and he is hereby authorized and directed, to determine the class to which such watch or carriage belongs, and to fix the duty payable on the same.

A tax of three per cent. on the income of residents, amounting to upward of \$800 per annum; and five per cent. on American incomes of non-residents is provided for in the following section:

Sec. 65. And be it further enacted, That persons earning or having profits, gains and incomes in their own right or in trust, and all companies, institutions, associations, corporate or not corporate, and corporators, earning or having profits, gains and incomes, which profits, gains and incomes are or shall be derived from sources other than the property by this act subjected to a direct tax, for the year preceding the first day of April, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and each year thereafter, beyond the sum of eight hundred dollars, derived from any source of business, trade, or vocation, dividends of stocks, interests of money or debts, salaries, interest on legacies, annuities, or derived from any other source, within or beyond the boundaries of the United States, shall be subject to and pay a tax of three per centum on the first day of April in each year from and after the passage of this act; and in computing such profits, gains and incomes, there shall be deducted, besides the sum of eight hundred dollars, as aforesaid, all local or State taxes, the wages paid for labor, and other charges incident to such profits, gains and incomes, not including personal and family expenses, in such manner as to leave the annual net income of each and every person, excepting the deductions heretofore and hereafter mentioned, subject to taxation under the provisions of this act: Provided, That no person, member or corporator of any company, institution, association or corporation, charged or chargeable with a tax under this act, shall be required or be subjected individually to taxation for his or her share of the profits, gains or incomes of such company, institution, association or corporation which shall have been taxed under the provisions of this act, and paid in whole by said company, institution, association or corporation; but where the income tax is derived from persons residing abroad, but drawing money from their property in this country, the rate shall be five per cent. per annum.

To any State that will assume and pay into the Treasury of the United States, before a specified time, the taxes or duties by this act imposed upon it, a deduction of fifteen per cent. on the quota of direct tax duly apportioned, will be granted.

A correspondent writes that there is a grave in a sequestered spot near a pathway leading from the Rochester Alms House to the residence of Mr. Dennis Sherman, the slate head stone bearing the following inscription:

*Memento Mortis.*  
In memory of  
MRS. SARAH HOWSE,  
Relic of Lieut. Jeremiah Howse,  
who died May 5th, 1791,  
in her 88 year.

N. B. Mr. Jeremiah Howse was killed by the Indians May 1747, aged 45 years."

THE CROOKED FOOTPATH.

BY DR. O. W. HOLMES.

Ah, here it is! the sliding rail  
That marks the old remembered spot,  
The gap that struck our school-boy trail,  
The crooked path across the lot.  
It left the road by school and church,  
A penciled shadow, nothing more,  
That parted from the silver birch,  
And ended at the farm-house door.  
No line or compass traced its plan;  
With frequent bends to left or right,  
In aimless wayward curves it ran,  
But always kept the door in sight.  
The gabled porch, with woodbine green,  
The broken millstone at the sill,  
Though many a road might stretch between,  
The truant child could see them still.  
No rocks across the pathway lie,  
No fallen trunk is o'er it thrown,  
And yet it winds, we know not why,  
And turns as if for tree or stone.  
Perhaps some lover trod the way  
With shaking knees and leaping heart—  
And so it often runs astray  
With sinuous sweep or sudden start.  
Or one, perchance with clouded brain,  
From some unholy banquet reeled,  
And since, our devious steps maintain  
His track across the trodden field.  
Nay, deem not thus, no earthborn will  
Could ever trace a faultless line;  
Our truest steps are human still,  
To walk unswerving were divine!  
Truants from love, we dream of wrath;  
O, rather let me trust the more!  
Through all the wanderings of the path,  
We still can see our father's door.

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TO THE PUBLIC.  
REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE SOUP  
HOUSE.

The Committee entrusted with dispensing the charities of their fellow-citizens, in the public Soup House, esteem it a privilege, as well as a duty incumbent on them, to submit a brief report of their labors.

At the commencement of our enterprise, we were without the benefit of experience, and with very little idea of the work before us, and were therefore compelled to learn by our own experience from day to day. Your Committee were selected from different circles of business and profession; with scarcely a "speaking acquaintance" with each other, and yet it is pleasant after our labors are over to reflect that no word or thought of difference has interrupted our labors or marred our enjoyment.

As a basis with which to commence operations we had a pledge of \$25, and yet each member of the Committee entered upon his work apparently without a doubt of success, believing that the object would commend itself to the truly benevolent in our city.

Our first distribution of soup was on Friday, the 7th of February, and we have distributed every day since (Sundays excepted) until the present (April 30th).

Considering the fact that many of the applicants for aid were members of the Catholic Church, and accustomed to abstain from meat diet on Friday, your Committee decided to provide fish chowder on those days, and it is believed that the change was rather gratifying to all. During the season of Lent we also provided chowder for those who desired it.

It is not deemed necessary, if it were practicable, to give the precise amount distributed each day, but the following rough estimate will give some idea of the magnitude of this charity:—

Average amount of soup made per day, 140 gallons.  
Average number of families supplied each day, 175  
Average number in each family, 6

Total average of persons supplied, 1,050  
Total number of families to whom tickets have been issued, 382  
Total number of persons included, 2,292

Besides this many have come to the house and obtained their dinner daily.

It is believed that this estimate falls below, rather than exceeds the actual work done.

Your committee would express their thanks to a generous public for their ready co-operation, in furnishing the means for carrying forward this benevolence, and would gladly give the names of all the donors, could it be done without giving offence, or occupying too much space. We must therefore say to society, as was once said to individuals—"Let not your right hand know what your left hand doeth." For we are sure that the greatest reward is the consciousness of having done our duty. We deem it proper, however, to give credit to those churches, societies and corporations who have not, in this time of depression, forgotten the poor. We have received from

St. Mary's Church,	\$66 53
North Congregational Church,	31 45
Unitarian Church,	117 00
Middle Street Christian Church,	10 00
Universalist Church,	40 00
Grace Church,	20 50
First Baptist (William street),	15 50
First Christian Church (Purchase street),	40 00
Pacific Congregational Church,	14 13
Trinitarian Congregational Church,	35 48
Bonney St. Christian Congregational,	10 00
Salem Baptist Church,	1 14
Central Union Store (Sixth street),	20 00
Independent Union Store (Third street),	10 00
Independent Order of the Knights of S. J., by A. S. Cushman, Esq.,	15 00

Beside the money contributions received, we would acknowledge the receipt of several barrels of flour, meat, bread, vegetables, etc., valued at \$160.

Your Committee would not forget their obligations to the Railroad Company for the free use of their excellent boilers, in which to make soup. This was a very great favor, as the purchase of kettles would have caused a large outlay, for which we were not prepared.

Whole amount received by the Treasurer, \$812 53  
" " paid out " " 753 15

Balance on hand, \$59 38

The balance remains in the hands of the Committee, to be by them applied to the relief of such suffering poor as in their judgment is proper.

With regard to the general subject of this charity your Committee are fully satisfied that it is the cheapest and best mode of helping the poor in their immediate distress. It saves the man, or woman, or little child from the degrading position of street beggars; than which nothing is more destructive of true manliness. It is a sufficient reward for the labor bestowed, to receive from many warm hearts the earnest "God bless you."

It is earnestly to be hoped that the successful prosecution of the work during the past season will secure

its early adoption when the rigors of winter shall again cut off the resources of the suffering poor.

Hoping that such may be the case, your Committee have stored their "kitchen furniture," subject to the demand of their fellow citizens, for another campaign.

Your Committee would not close this report without devout thanksgiving to the all wise Father, who has taught us that we should feed the hungry, clothe the naked, visit the fatherless and widow, and sympathize with the suffering everywhere, and that he has moved the hearts of his people to put their hands to the great work of charity.

Let us remember that "the poor we have with us always, and that whenever we will we may do them good."

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. T. TABER, President,  
I. H. COE, Secretary,  
W. P. S. CADWELL, Treasurer,  
H. J. TAYLOR,  
J. P. TALLON,  
I. C. SHERMAN.

SHOP BREAKING AND INCENDIARISM.—The grocery store of Mr. Dedrick Brown, situated on the corner of Sixth and Wing streets was broken open last night previous to 10 o'clock. The glass had been removed in one of the windows so as to get at the spring, and the rogue entered by the window. Several holes had been cut through the ceiling on the inside, near the floor, in various parts of the shop, and a fire kindled. The light and smoke were discovered, an alarm given, and the fire extinguished by cutting holes in the sides of the building and applying water. Mr. Brown does not miss anything but a few candles, which are supposed to have been used by the rogue or rogues in firing the building. We hope the guilty parties may be brought to justice and dealt with according to their deserts.

DISTRESSING AND FATAL CASUALTY.—A most distressing and fatal casualty occurred in this city yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, at No. 89 Fifth street. Mrs. Mary Delano, aged 59, widow of the late Ebenezer Delano, of Fairhaven, who was residing with her son-in-law, Mr. George S. Howard, was left for a few moments alone, with a little child two years old. Mrs. Delano, who had received a paralytic shock some fifteen years since, and was nearly deprived of speech and the use of her limbs, was left in her accustomed place near the stove. The child got at some matches and set the dress of Mrs. Delano on fire, which was not discovered, (she being unable to move or give the alarm,) until the smell of the burning clothes arrested the attention of Mrs. Howard, who was down stairs. When first seen her dress was in a mass of flames extending above her head, burning her side, face and neck in a most shocking manner. Dr. Jennings was called and rendered what assistance could be done in the case, but it was evident from the first she could not long survive, and death ensued about 7 o'clock last evening.

LARGE HAUL OF HERRINGS.—The largest haul of herrings ever made at the "Cove" at one sweep was taken yesterday by the "Foundry Seine." It consisted of about 20,000 herrings and 11 fine shad. A large portion of the herring were of the species called "blue backs," which indicates that the run of herrings is nearly over. The number of herrings taken at the Cove this season is much larger than usual, and already amounts to nearly 100,000.

PASSING AWAY.—The last relic of the old iron foundry, on Bedford street, consisting of a heavy steam boiler, was removed yesterday, and passed over the Fairhaven ferry en route to Tremont. It has stood there alone for years on the old site, as a memento of former prosperity. It has been a favorite resort for the boys, and many a youngster has drummed out his favorite tune upon its sides, much to the annoyance of the neighbors.

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By the President,  
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.



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Among the Fairhaven men who took prizes this morning are Job C. Tripp, assistant assessor under the excise act; Albert Hale, principal of the High School; F. R. Whitwell, Jr., merchant, and E. T. Allen, Esq., counsellor. James H. Allen, of Marion, late Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms, and Dr. H. T. Earland, of Carver, were also drawn.

A large number of drafted men from the Vineyard and Nantucket reported themselves yesterday. They were furnished with rations by A. J. Dam, and from 30 to 40 lodged at Capt. Hatch's hotel, Pierian Hall, not on the "European plan," but upon a new plan for conscripts, with airy beds as well as airy rooms—all satisfactory however.

The camp of rendezvous for Massachusetts drafted men has been established on Long Island, Boston harbor, and Colonel Timothy Ingraham, of this city, has been appointed commandant, and entered on the duties of the office.

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BY TELEGRAPH  
TO THE MORNING MERCURY

LATEST UP TO 3.30 O'CLOCK THIS A. M

JEFF. DAVIS' MESSAGE,  
TO THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS

BALTIMORE, Feb. 28.  
The following message was sent to the Confederate Congress by Jeff. Davis.  
*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States.*

Since the message at the last session of the Provisional Congress, it has been demonstrated that the government had attempted more than it had power successfully to achieve; hence, in the effort to protect by our arms the whole territory of the Confederate States, seaboard and inland, we have been so exposed as recently to encounter serious disasters. When the Confederacy was formed, the States comprising it were, in the peculiar character of their pursuits and a misplaced confidence in their former associates, to a great extent destitute of means for the prosecution of the war on so gigantic a scale as that to which it has attained.

The workshops and artists were mainly to be found in the Northern States, and one of the first duties which devolved upon this government was to establish the necessary manufactories, and in the meantime to obtain, by purchase from abroad, as far as practicable, whatever was requisite for the public defence. No effort has been spared to effect both these ends; and though the results have not equalled our hopes, it is believed that an impartial judgment will, upon full investigation, award to the various departments of the government the credit of having done all which human power and foresight enabled them to accomplish. The valor and devotion of the people have not only sustained the efforts of the government, but have gone far to supply its deficiencies. The active state of military preparations among the nations of Europe in April last, the date when our agents first went abroad, interposed unavoidable delays in the procurement of arms, and the want of a navy has greatly impeded our efforts to import military supplies of all sorts.

I have hoped for several days to receive the official reports relative to our discomfiture at Roanoke Island and the fall of Fort Donelson. They have not reached me, and I am therefore unable to communicate to you such information of past events and consequences resulting from them as would enable me to make recommendations founded upon the changed condition which they have produced; but enough is known of the surrender of Roanoke Island to make us feel that it was deeply humiliating, however imperfect may have been the preparations for defence. The hope is still entertained that our reported losses at Fort Donelson have been greatly exaggerated, inasmuch as I am not only unwilling but unable to believe that a large army of our people have surrendered without a desperate effort to cut their way through the investing forces, whatever may have been their number, and to make a junction with other divisions of the army.

But in the absence of that last information, which can only be afforded by official reports, it would be premature to pass judgment, and my own is reserved, as I trust yours will be, until that information is received. In the meantime, strenuous efforts have been made to throw forward reinforcements to the armies at positions threatened, and I cannot doubt the bitter disappointments we have borne, by nerving the people to still greater exertions, will speedily secure results more accordant with our just expectations, and as favorable to our cause as these which marked the earlier period of the war.

The reports of the Secretary of War and Navy will exhibit the resources for the conduct of the war, which we have been enabled to accumulate, notwithstanding the very serious difficulties against which we have contended. They afford cheering hope that our resources, limited as they were at the beginning of the contest, will during its progress become developed to such an extent as to fully meet our future wants.

The policy of enlistments for short terms, against which I have steadily contended from the commencement of the war, has, in my judgment, contributed in no small degree to the recent reverses we have suffered, and even now renders it difficult to furnish you an accurate statement of the army. When the war first broke out many of our people could, with difficulty, be persuaded that it would be long or serious. It was not deemed possible that anything so insane as a persistent attempt to subjugate these States could be made; still less, that the delusion could so far prevail as to give the war the vast proportion which it has assumed. The people, incredulous of a long war, were naturally averse to long enlistments, and the early legislation of Congress rendered it impracticable to obtain volunteers for a greater period than 12 months. Now that it has become probable that the war will be continued through a series of years, our high-spirited and gallant soldiers, while generally re-enlisting, are, from

the fact of having entered the service for a short term, compelled in many instances, to go home to make necessary arrangements for their families during their prolonged absence. The quarters for new regiments for the war called from the different States, are in rapid progress of organization. The whole body of new levies and re-enlisted men will probably be ready in the ranks within the next 30 days, but in the meantime it is exceedingly difficult to give an accurate statement of the number of our forces in the field. They may in general terms be stated at 400 regiments of infantry, with proportional forces of cavalry and artillery; the details of which will be shown by the report of the Secretary of war.

I deem it proper to advert to the fact that the process of furloughs and re-enlistments in progress for the last month had so far disorganized and weakened our forces as to impair our ability for successful defence, but I hereby congratulate you that this evil which I had foreseen and was powerless to prevent, may now be said to be substantially at an end, and we shall not again during the war, be exposed to seeing our strength diminished by this fruitful cause of disaster.

The people of the Confederate States being principally engaged in agricultural pursuits, were unprovided at the commencement of hostilities with ships, shipyards and materials for shipbuilding, or skilled mechanics and seamen in sufficient numbers to make the prompt creation of a navy a practical task, even if the required appropriations had been made for the purpose. Notwithstanding our very limited resources, however, the report of the Secretary will exhibit to you a satisfactory proportion in preparation, and certainly of the near completion of vessels of a number and class on which we may confidently rely for contesting the vaunted control of the enemy over our waters. The financial system devised by the wisdom of your predecessors has proved adequate to supplying all the wants of government, notwithstanding the unexpected and very large increase of expenditures resulting from a great augmentation in the necessary means of defence. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will exhibit the gratifying fact that we have no floating debt; that the credit of the government is unimpaired, and that the total expenditures of the government for the year has been in round numbers \$170,000,000—less than one third the sum wasted by the enemy in his vain effort to conquer us—less than the value of a single article of export, the cotton crop of the year. The report of the Postmaster-General will show the condition of that department to be steadily improving, its revenue increasing, and already affording assurances that it will be self sustained at the date required by the constitution, while affording ample mail facilities for the people.

In the Department of Justice, which includes the Patent Office and Public Printing, some legislative provisions will be required which will be specifically stated in the report of the head of that department. I invite the attention of Congress to the duty of organizing a Supreme Court of the Confederate States, in accordance with the mandate of the constitution. I refer to my message communicated to the Provisional Congress in November last for such further information touching the condition of public affairs, as it might be useful to lay before you, the short interval which has elapsed since not having produced any material changes in that condition other than those to which reference has already been made.

In conclusion, I cordially welcome the representatives who, recently chosen by the people, are fully imbued with their views and feelings, and can so ably devise means to the needful provisions for the public service. I assure you of my hearty co operation in all your efforts for the common welfare of the country. (Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

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